The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII......NO. 7176. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1874.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGES.

THE WHITE LEAGUE DOMINANT.

ALL THE PUBLIC PLACES EXCEPT THE UNITED STATES BUILDINGS IN THEIR POSSESSION—THE GOVERNMENT TO BE RESISTED BY FORCE IN RESTORING THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—Considering the bloody work of yesterday, the streets at midnight of Monday were remarkably quiet. With the exception of the Third Precinct Station, the several Police Stations had been captured by the White Leaguers. The principal streets were effectually barricaded in the vicinity of Canal street by throwing horse cars, boxes, barrels, iron covers of street crossings, and other things across the way, and strong guards of the League were kept on duty. They stationed a guard in front of the *Republican* Office, but did not interfere with the issue of the paper. At an early hour this morning the League succeeded in capturing the third Police station, wounding and making prisoner Capt. J. H. Lawler, who was left in command of the Metropolitan force. The scant State militia were overpowered, and Gen. Longstreet, commanding, still remains lodged in the Custom-house for protection, where the United States troops are quartered. Gov. Kellogg and United States Marshal Packard are also there. The person of the Governor is demanded by the League, who have taken possession of the City Hall and State-house.

This afternoon an armed body called the "Legion," commanded by Col. Bahan, which has lain dormant for some years, escorted D. B. Penn to the State-house, where the oath as Lieutenant Governor was administered to him. Penn, as Acting Governor, although McEnery is in the northern part of the State, issues a proclamation complimenting the skill and courage of the citizen soldiery of New-Orleans.

Capturing the State Army to-day, a large quantity of arms were taken and distributed to citizens. The Leaguers are now in undisputed possession of all the public places here, excepting the Custom-house and Mint, and claim to have fully 8,000 armed men under the command of Gen. Ogden. Their arms include several pieces of artillery, which were paraded in the streets at the Penn demonstration.

The force of the United States numbers less than 300 men, being one company of the Sixteenth and four companies of the Third Infantry, commanded by Gen. John R. Brooke. More troops are expected.

The President's proclamation is variously construed. The *Picayune* says that it is issued under false information received; that it is addressed to riotous persons, whereas respectability is claimed for the present uprising. The principal bankers and merchants have telegraphed to that effect to the President, adding that all is now quiet. The leading men of the League assert that if the proclamation contemplates reinstating Gov. Kellogg, they are prepared for war. This looks like a new rebellion.

A United States soldier was knocked down and beaten by citizens at Canal and St. Charles streets.

Under the Penn Government Thomas Boylan has been appointed Chief of Police, and is organizing his force.

It is now thought Gen. Badger will recover from his wounds, but probably with the loss of a leg. The casualties this morning were slight, as but little resistance was offered to the Leaguers at the station-houses.

Mayor Wiltz acquiesced in the demand of the Leaguers, and requests the people to return to their homes, and says that drinking places will be closed. This evening there is comparative quiet.

The street barricades are removed, and the cars run as usual. All business has for two days been suspended.

Gov. Kellogg cannot leave the Custom-house, and is powerless to act. The conquered and conquerors now wait the advent of Union troops—prayerfully on the one hand, defiantly on the other.

It is impossible to obtain a complete list of casualties, although they cannot fall short of 30 killed and 100 wounded on both sides. Among those of the Police known to have been killed yesterday, and not before reported, is J. H. H. Camp, a soldier of the Mexican war, and in the rebellion a Captain of Scott's Nine Hundred, from New-York City.

POSITION OF THE PRESIDENT.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT TO BE SUSTAINED AGAINST THE WHITE LEAGUE CONSPIRATORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The Louisiana situation has been the absorbing topic of the day. At a late hour last night the President received a dispatch from Gov. Kellogg, asking that troops be sent to Louisiana to suppress domestic violence, in accordance with the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States. The dispatch was early this morning referred to the Attorney-General, who, after careful deliberation with the President, prepared the proclamation, which was promulgated this afternoon. It was decided at the conference that there was no reason why the Administration should change its position with regard to the Kellogg Government, especially since Congress had taken no action in the matter. It will be remembered that in a message of the President to Congress upon the Louisiana question, the President stated in terms that unless Congress should decide what the legal Government in Louisiana was, the Executive would consider that Congress had ratified the recognition of the Kellogg Government. That position was again enunciated in the proclamation of this morning, and is still maintained to-night, although it is officially known here that Kellogg has left the State House to seek the protection of United States troops in the Custom House building. At the time that the President's proclamation was issued it was not known that Kellogg had left, or would be compelled to leave, the Louisiana State House; but had it been known it is not considered here that such action of Kellogg would have given a different direction to the President's action. The President stated this afternoon that, having issued his proclamation, there was at present nothing more to do but to await the progress of events.

One significant feature of the situation has been the fact that the Government has been almost without official information from New-Orleans. Early this morning a dispatch was received from Gov. Kellogg asking whether his dispatch of last night calling for troops had been received by the President. Since that time nothing whatever has been heard from Kellogg, but it is supposed that he is entirely shut off from communication, from the fact that the Penn-McEnery usurpers have seized the State Government and control the telegraph. One official dispatch was received late this afternoon at the War Department from Gen. Emory in command at New-Orleans. That dispatch informed the War Department that in case serious disturbances should continue, and the United States troops be forced into action, the handful of soldiers there was quite insufficient. The entire regiment, Third Infantry, stationed at Holly Springs, Miss., was ordered to New-Orleans early this morning, and probably will arrive there to-night.

The fact that McEnery did not lead this conspiracy in person is severely criticised to-night by Southern men. Some who were soldiers in his command state that McEnery has not the physical courage necessary for so hazardous an undertaking.

Private individuals, including Congressmen from the South, now here, have been entirely unable to receive any replies to most urgent dispatches addressed to high officials in New-Orleans.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

THE DISTURBERS OF THE PEACE COMMANDED TO DISPERSE IN FIVE DAYS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The President has received from Gov. Kellogg by telegraph an application for aid to protect Louisiana from domestic violence, it being made in accordance with article 4, section 4 of the Constitution of the United States, and he has just issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, It has been satisfactorily represented to me that turbulent and disorderly persons have combined together with force and arms to overthrow the State Government of Louisiana, and to resist the laws and constituted authorities of said State; and,

Whereas, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union on application of the Legislature, or the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, aginst domestic violence; and,

Whereas, It is provided in the laws of the United States that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call for the Militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or causing the laws to be duly executed; and,

Whereas, The Legislature of said State is not now in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the Executive of said State, under section 4 of article 4 of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has therefore made application to me for such part of the military forces of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State, and the citizens thereof, against domestic violence, and to enforce the due execution of the laws, and

Whereas, It is required that, whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith by proclamation command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective homes, within a limited time;

Now, therefore, I, U. S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation and command said turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within five days from this date and hereafter to submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said State, and I invoke the aid and co-operation of all good citizens thereof to uphold the law and preserve the public peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 15th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1874, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-eighth. U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

MILITARY ORDERS ISSUED.

INSTRUCTION OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE OFFICERS IN LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The President, in conversation to-day, expressed his surprise at the conduct of the opponents of the Kellogg Government in resorting to arms to maintain their political position—in other words, inaugurating a civil war. He had, to many citizens of Louisiana, expressed a kindly disposition toward the people, and hoped for better things, but it seemed they had misjudged if they thought a resort to violence on their part would pass by unnoticed by the Government. In this connection he incidentally remarked that prompt measures would suppress further disturbances, and a similar course would have saved the country from the late rebellion.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT.

After signing the proclamation, which is almost an entire copy of one previously issued concerning events in Louisiana, the President himself wrote two military orders addressed to the commanders, saying in effect that they must protect life and preserve the peace to the best of their ability. All orders to be issued by them must previously be submitted to the proper military authorities here for approval. There is no regular plan of military movements, but orders will be issued to meet emergencies. Troops will be sent to New-Orleans in such numbers as may be required, as the President is determined to save life and preserve the peace.

GEN. EMORY TOO WEAK TO MAINTAIN HIMSELF IN CASE OF A CONFLICT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Gen. Emory, in a dispatch dated yesterday, addressed to Gen. McDowell and sent to the War Department, says he has not troops enough to maintain himself if a conflict should unfortunately occur between the troops and insurgents; further, that the mere presence of troops has lost its moral effect in preventing or suppressing disturbances.

THE SITUATION AT NEW-ORLEANS.

SEIZURE OF THE STATE HOUSE, POLICE STATIONS, AND POLICE AND FIRE TELEGRAPHS BY THE REBELS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 15—10 A. M.—The State House surrendered at 7 o'clock this morning to the White Leaguers without firing a gun. Penn's forces are about 10,000 strong. All the State and city property, police stations, arsenals, and police and fire-alarm telegraphs are in possession of the League.

Gov. Kellogg is in the Custom-house under protection of United States troops.

The Jackson Square Police Station, under command of Gen. Longstreet, is reported to have just surrendered.

SURRENDER OF THE STATE MILITIA TO THE INSURGENTS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—The entire force of Metropolitan Police and Kellogg's militia, with arms and arsenals, surrendered at 9 o'clock A. M. to the White League.

Gov. Kellogg, Gen. Longstreet, and others have taken refuge in the Custom-house.

THE PICAYUNE'S ACCOUNT.

An extra *Picayune* contains the following: "As might have been expected after the decisive victories of yesterday and consequent demoralization of the Kellogg forces, the finish this morning was a very brief and unexciting affair. About 8:30 o'clock the State-house was occupied by the citizens' force, and by 9 o'clock the Third Precinct Station and the Kellogg armory. The last of the Radical government was after a sharp little assault captured and appropriated. So ends 'the Kellogg régime.'"

Penn's residence, No. 236 St. Charles street, was filled all the morning with citizens congratulating him on the situation. Messrs. Mars, Ellis, Beard, and others were present when the news of the surrender of the police reached them. There was universal delight and loud cheers. Mayor Weltz called at the Governor's residence about 10 o'clock. Four Metropolitans were caught in United States attire and were arrested. They confessed that they were Metropolitans, threw away their coats and were carried up to head-quarters to be paroled. Andy Dumont, a member of the Kellogg Legislative School Board, then surrendered himself.

"GEN." OGDEN DECLARES THE WAR ENDED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 15—11 A. M.—"Gen." Fred. Ogden has just made a speech from the gallery of his head-quarters stating that the war was over, and advising the people to go quietly to their homes, and resume their usual vocations. The barricades have been torn down, and the street-cars have resumed their trips.

THE CASUALTIES IN MONDAY'S CONFLICT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—The following casualties are reported among the Metropolitans: Killed—Sergt. James McManus, Sergt. J. K. Champaign; Corporal J. F. Clermont, Officers J. Hill, E. Simonds, J. Shields, H. Ballard. Wounded—Wm. Carleton, J. Coleman, Geo. C. Miller, J. Long, John McCann, John Kennedy, P. Mullahy, M. J. Barrett, M. G. Gonzales, J. Connelly, W. H. Hawkins, S. S. Swan, —. Demassillier, J. Ryan, L. Backus, L. Desdunes, T. Duffy, T. Daliger, P. Caesar, C. Bergeron, A. Pecot, R. Gonzales, J. Gonzales, J. Musta, W. Nichols, R. Favor, L. A. Thibault, E. Simson, E. Edgar, C. Davis, John Lee, L. Willis, C. Elmore, Nelson Woody, Otto Barandt, G. Coehen, and W. Brown.

The following wounded citizens were received at the Charity Hospital: Wm. Osmond, Charles Kilt, James Cross, John Wren, John McCabe, M. Betts, Frank Owen, and D. Souiat. Major Wm. C. Robbins, late of the Federal army, lost a leg yesterday on the side of the League. He is doing well this morning.

Albert M. Gautier was among the citizens killed yesterday, and Samuel B. Newman, Jr., has since died of wounds received.

The funerals this afternoon of the citizens killed yesterday were largely attended, but there was no unusual demonstration.

THE LEAGUERS REJOICING.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—The barricades have been torn down and the street cars have resumed their trips. A rumor that Longstreet was captured having gained credence, an excited crowd gathered in front of the St. Charles Hotel at 11:30 A. M. It was addressed by Hon. R. H. Marr. He congratulated the citizens of New-Orleans on the signal victory they had achieved over the usurpation under which they had suffered. He hoped that the determined stand that they had taken, marked with a careful avoidance of unnecessary violence would convince the people and Government of the United States that the only position they had assumed was that they must restore the State to the charge of its elected officers, save it from ruin, and protect its citizens without regard to class or race. He said it has been rumored that Messrs. Kellogg and Longstreet were under arrest. He claimed for them that they should be subjected to no indignities. The object of the Government was attained. Each citizen must now act as a conservator of the peace, and take care that the State received no detriment, by convincing the country by our orderly conduct that we are only endeavoring to secure our just rights without infringing on the rights or safety of others. A police force was organizing, though so general was the careful adherence of the public to order and sense that it seemed almost needless. For twelve months past I have labored faithfully for the redemption of this State. If you have any affection for me, if you have any regard for me, if you have any respect for me, as I believe you have, for God's sake and for my sake do nothing to tarnish the fair fame of the State of Louisiana or to diminish the victory you have achieved.

The remarks of Mr. Marr were received with unbounded demonstrations of approval.

AN ATTEMPT TO BE MADE TO INSTALL THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES IN THE LAST ELECTION THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—The entire city is in the hands of Penn, who has seized the reins of the government, and will at once attempt to install in office all those who were voted for on the same ticket with McEnery in 1872, and to organize the courts, and set the entire machinery of the government in motion, not only in this city, but throughout the State.

The following dispatch was sent last evening by Penn to the President of the United States:

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 14, 1874.

To U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

Hopeless of all other relief the people of this State have taken up arms to maintain the legal authority of the persons elected by them to the Government of the State against the usurpers who have heaped upon them innumerable insults, burdens, and wrongs. In so doing they are supported by the great body of the intelligent and honest people of the State. They declare their unswerving loyalty and respect for the United States Government and its officers. They war only against the usurpers, plunderers, and enemies of the people. They affirm their entire ability to maintain peace and protect the life, liberty, and equal rights of all classes of citizens. The property and officials of the United States it shall be our special aim to defend against all assaults, and to treat with the profoundest respect and loyalty. We only ask of you to withhold any aid or protection from our enemies and the enemies of Republican rights, and of the peace and liberties of the people.

(Signed.) D. B. PENN,
Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor.

"Gov." Penn this morning appointed Thomas Boylan Chief of Police. Mr. Boylan is now organizing a force.

MAYOR WILTZ MAKES A PROCLAMATION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 15—1 P. M.—The following proclamation has just been issued:

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 15, 1874.

Citizens of New-Orleans:

It becomes my duty to congratulate you upon the restoration of the duly elected and rightful State authorities. After enduring for nearly two years the control of usurpers, their acts of tyranny have at length called for resistance. This was instantaneous, universal, and entirely successful, not a single usurping official being now in the exercise of his functions within the limits of this city. The employment of force became a necessity. We deplore the resulting loss of life, while we honor the memory of the noble men who fell in defense of the rights dear to all who desire to be free. Upon this signal and most honorable recovery of your political and civil rights, let me advise extreme moderation. Resume your avocations as soon as dismissed from organized ranks; use the utmost forbearance toward those who hold political opinions adverse to yours; interfere with no peaceable assemblage of your fellow-citizens of any race or color; use all your influence to preserve peace and to maintain the supremacy of the law; prove to the world that you can be as forbearing to those who have abused and usurped authority as you were patient and long-suffering under their tyranny; seek no revenge for past injuries, but leave your fallen enemies to the tortures of their own consciences, and to the lasting infamy which their acts have wrought for them.

(Signed,) LOUIS A. WILTZ, Mayor.

PENN TAKES POSSESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICES—UNITED STATES TROOPS CHEERING THE INSURGENTS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 15.—There is nothing doing in the markets. The Cotton Exchange closed at 1 P. M. as a mark of sympathy with the movement to establish the "legitimate" State Government of Louisiana. At 3 P. M., in response to a notice signed by the committee of the Canal street meeting, a large number of unarmed citizens assembled on St. Charles street, and, preceded by a band of music, escorted Penn from his residence to the State-house, where he took possession of the Executive Departments, which were unoccupied. In this movement at least 10,000 persons participated, and Penn was received with enthusiastic demonstrations along the route. At about 2 o'clock P. M. some 3,000 of Gen. Ogden's force, armed with the captured guns, moved from Jackson square to the armory on Carondelet street. As they passed the Custom-house the United States troops stationed there gathered in the windows, and taking off their hats gave three hearty cheers for the citizens, which was returned by the militia with great unanimity. With the exception of the sentinel in front of the Custom-house not an armed man is to be seen on the streets of the city, and quiet prevails throughout.

A dispatch has been sent to President Grant requesting him to recognize the McEnery and Penn Government, which is in quiet and peaceable possession of this city and State.

ASSURANCE OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department this afternoon:

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 15.

Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War:

Kellogg Government overthrown; State in the hands of the legal Government; everything conducted in a lawful manner. Quiet and good order prevail; no excesses committed. Negroes protected; citizens returning quietly to their homes and business. Perfect harmony exists between present Government and United States troops. (Signed.) R. S. RICHEY.

GOVERNMENT DISPATCHES STOPPED IN NEW-ORLEANS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—During the troubles in Louisiana the Attorney General has been receiving frequent dispatches from Marshal Packard until about 10 o'clock this morning, when they ceased, which fact led the Attorney General to suppose that all further dispatches were interrupted by the Penn faction. To test the fact, he sent a dispatch to Packard about 1 o'clock to-day, requesting an immediate answer, but had received none up to 4 o'clock, the hour at which he left the office.

THE PARISH OFFICERS.

FILLING THE VACANCIES RECENTLY MADE BY WHITE LEAGUERS.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 15.—The following has been received from the committee at Shreveport:

SHREVEPORT, La., Sept. 15.—The rightful officers elected in 1872 have been peaceably installed in all the parishes so far as heard from in North Louisiana. There has not been, nor will there be, a single drop of blood shed. The movement has been conducted by leading property-holders, business and conservative men, in this and the adjacent parishes. The best of feeling prevails between the whites and blacks. Our people are of opinion that President Grant's proclamation was issued under a misapprehension of facts, and they cannot believe that he will use the powers of his great office to crush them. There will be no conflict between the people and the Federal authorities, but the Kellogg infamy is dead beyond resurrection, troops or no troops.

(Signed,)
W. B. EAGAN,
J. C. MONCURE,
A. H. LEONARD,
Committee.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

THE REVOLUTIONISTS INDORSED IN GEORGIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 15.—Robert Toombs addressed a large meeting in this city this afternoon, indorsing the Louisiana revolutionists, and declaring his readiness to join them. Resolutions were passed indorsing them, and declaring that Federal interference was war on the Southern whites.

ACTION OF THE ST. LOUIS EXCHANGE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 15.—Dispatches from New-Orleans received on 'Change this noon, announcing the complete success of the revolution there, were received with cheers. A call was issued for a meeting at the court-house to-night to express sympathy with the citizens of Louisiana and thankfulness for their relief from oppression. The call was signed by a large number of merchants, and was printed in the evening papers.

MOBILE CONGRATULATES THE LEAGUERS.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 15.—The citizens of Mobile assembled to-night in mass-meeting to extend their congratulations to the people of Louisiana for their redemption from the misrule of tyrants and usurpers. Suitable resolutions were passed, and speeches made by eminent citizens.

A MASS-MEETING IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 15.—A mass-meeting was called to-night to sympathize with the people of Louisiana in their efforts to rid themselves of oppression.

It was largely attended. Gen. Wm. Shields presided, and a large number of prominent citizens of both political parties were elected Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen with easterly winds, cloudy or rainy weather over the Middle and Eastern States, and lower lake region. The pressure is higher over the upper lakes, where cool north-east winds prevail. Northerly winds, with threatening weather, are reported from the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, and the Texas coast. The river has fallen somewhat at Memphis.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the South Atlantic States rising barometer, north and west winds, somewhat lower temperature, partly cloudy and clear weather.

Over the Gulf States, Tennessee and Ohio Valleys rising barometer, northerly winds, lower temperatures, and generally clear weather.

Over the North-west, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and Lake Superior, stationary and falling barometer, higher temperatures, south and east winds and generally clear weather.

Over the remainder of the lake region stationary and rising barometer, north and east winds, lower temperature, partly cloudy and clearing weather.

Over New-England rising barometer, lower temperature, south-west winds veering to north-west, cloudy weather, and possibly light rain.

Over the Middle Atlantic States winds shifting to north-east, with rising barometer, lower temperature, and clearing weather.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	47°	67°	3:30 P. M.	68°	79°
6 A. M.	48°	68°	6 P. M.	56°	74°
9 A. M.	52°	72°	9 P. M.	57°	72°
12 M.	63°	76°	12 P. M.	56°	71°

Average temperature yesterday.....72½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....56°

THE MAINE ELECTION.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 15.—Androscoggin County complete—Dingley, 2,670; Titcomb, 1,922. The Senators and county officers are elected by about the same vote. Eight Republican Representatives and one Democrat are elected.

THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRACY

PREPARING FOR THE CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE.

THE GAME OF SEE-SAW BETWEEN JUDGE CHURCH AND TILDEN—THE CANVASS DURING THE DAY—TILDEN AHEAD AT LAST ACCOUNTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 15.—At an early hour this morning the delegates began to come in from the various portions of the State. First came a large crowd from New-York by the train which left that City at 8 o'clock last night, but it was instantly remarked, as they rushed to the hotels for quarters, that there were no men of prominence among them. Mr. Tilden had been expected by this train, but it was afterward ascertained that he had stopped at Utica to confer with Gov. Seymour. The morning was therefore a quiet one, owing to the absence of most of the party leaders. It was indeed only enlivened by the presence of Senator Jacobs, of Kings, who announced himself as opposed to the nomination of Tilden, and declared he had fifteen of the twenty-seven Brooklyn delegates with him. He was quite active with the few delegates who had arrived in seeking to array them against Tilden; but, owing to the fact that he had no candidate of his own, his efforts were not very successful. He was for Church, if that gentleman was a candidate, and if he was not, he was in favor of anybody to beat Tilden. This sort of warfare is not often effective, and it may be here said that this has been the condition generally of the opponents of Tilden throughout the day. They have not been organized or concentrated upon anybody, and the consequence has been that Tilden seems to have been steadily gaining ground. This has been most apparent since noon, when the delegates and party leaders began to arrive in large numbers. By that time or soon afterward many prominent Democrats could be found at the Vanderbilt. Among them were Samuel J. Tilden, Francis Kernan, Senators Johnson, Dayton, and Lord; Delos Dewolf, D. C. Littlejohn, and Geo. M. Beebe, and it was known to everybody that Horatio Seymour was in town, although not visible at the hotels. By 4 o'clock the crowd was great, and the canvass for Governor earnest and heated; but it was so far evident that Tilden had the inside of the track. He was in fact the only candidate who had any positive strength. His supporters could say that certain delegations were for him, and it was not possible for the friends of any other candidate to say as much. Among those declared for Tilden were all New-York, part of Kings, all of Chenango, Delaware, Broome, Sullivan, Tompkins, Niagara, and part of Tioga, in all making about 103 votes. The convention has 384 members, and if the majority rule is adopted, 193 will be required to nominate. Mr. Tilden, therefore, at the hour named, still lacked 90 votes of securing the nomination, but he had the great advantage of having something known about him, which was more than anybody else could claim. It is true, the opposition to him was still strong and bitter, but it was also unorganized and defective. Joe Warren yet talked wildly about the matter, saying it would never do to nominate Tilden, and Jacobs made no secret of his conviction that nobody would vote for Tilden if he were nominated; but these gentlemen had no programme of their own. Nobody could say that Judge Church was a candidate. They talked vaguely of a new man, and hinted at a compromise nomination; but they were not prepared to enter into particulars, and meantime Tilden stock rose rapidly.

That gentleman himself was sanguine that he would be nominated on the first ballot, and took such great interest in the matter that he descended from the seclusion of his private room, and even from the semi-privacy of the State Committee room, to the crowded corridors of the Vanderbilt, to look after himself and improve his chances. To all correspondents he was positive in his assertions of his belief in his nomination; to all delegates he was smiling and persuasive. To Mr. Tilden is due the credit of making this occasion unique in one respect, for no candidate for the great office of Governor ever showed so little concealment in his efforts to get it. Quite probably he became aware of this fact himself, for after a little time he retired up stairs, and thereafter pulled his wires a little more secretly. But at this time the tide was so strongly with him that he is hardly to be blamed for being thrown off his balance for a time.

A little later in the afternoon dispatches from Louisiana threw a shadow upon the Democracy. One emphatic gentleman, with sundry oaths, announced that "This will lick us, sure;" and another bewailed the stupidity of the Southern brethren, in entering upon their atrocities at the wrong time. "It always happens," he said, "that, just as the Democrats are getting on their feet, these Southerners do something to bowl them over again. If these Louisiana fellows had only waited until after the election it would not have mattered so much; but just now the thing is awful."

The general feeling is so strong on this subject that it is quite likely it will find expression in the resolutions, but in precisely what way it is hard to say. Some of the more sensible are in favor of denouncing the attack on the Kellogg Government, but others believe in laying the blame of the whole affair upon those they call the usurpers, without, however, approving in terms the proceedings of the White Leaguers. If anything is said it will most probably be to the latter effect. Aside from this, there has been no talk whatever about the platform beyond a few stray hints that the Liberal Albany platform may be taken entire. But on this point nothing can be said with any degree of certainty.

Another matter, which is yet undetermined, is the contest in Albany County. Both sets of delegates are here, and each is determined to be recognized by the convention or have a row. The quarrel is very bitter, and, whatever the convention may do, it appears impossible to heal it. This contest and other matters threaten to protract the sessions of the convention. Nobody expects it to get through before Thursday afternoon, and it is not probable at this moment that any nominations will be made to-morrow. The convention meets at noon at the Opera-house, and the preliminaries of organization will doubtless occupy the afternoon. De Witt C. Littlejohn is talked of for temporary Chairman and Horatio Seymour for permanent President, but the State Committee has not yet made selections for these places.

A CHANGE IN THE SITUATION—JUDGE CHURCH'S POSITION SAID TO BE DECLARED.

At 6 o'clock there was a decided change in the situation. It was stated among the delegates Judge Church had authorized the Orleans delegation to announce as follows: That he does not wish to be considered a candidate, nor does he deem it proper to take a part in any canvass to secure any nomination; but since the recent attacks which have been made upon him he considers it due to himself that he shall be vindicated, and he leaves the manner of this vindication entirely to his friends. For this purpose he places himself unreservedly in their hands.

The first effect of this supposed manifesto of Judge Church was to give the opponents of Tilden a rallying point, and how valuable was that acquisition was speedily manifest. In an hour both sides were equally confident. Tilden men were offering to bet he would be nominated, and Church men were equally willing to wager on their man. Democratic argument always ends in an offer to bet, and it is not surprising that on an occasion of such interest they should have transferred their surplus cash to the hands of the stakeholders. Tilden's strength remains at about what I have stated it, although some of his more sanguine friends assert that he has all of the votes from New-York, Kings, and some sixty beside, which would give him about 150 votes, but still leave him far short of the requisite number. On the other hand, the Church men claim 190 certain, or only three short of a nomination. In making this calculation, they say they count only three in Kings, whereas they are sure of fifteen at least. It will be seen, therefore, that they have ciphered in their man without the slightest difficulty, and with marvelous rapidity. The fight between the two factions is a pretty one as it stands, but it has the great merit of waxing warmer every moment.

There is an abundance of candidates for the other places on the ticket. For Lieutenant Governor, Cyrus E. Davis, of Niagara, and Smith M. Weed, of Clinton, straight Democrats, are mentioned, together with the following Liberals: George W. Schuyler, of Tompkins; Stephen T. Hayt, of Steuben; Ed. F. Jones, of Broome, and John O. Whitehouse, of Dutchess. For Canal Commissioner there are N. B. Milligan, of Washington; Adin Thayer and Geo. B. Mosher, of Rensselaer; Isaiah Fuller, of Saratoga, and G. W. Van Valkenburg, of Albany. For Inspector of State Prisons there are D. B. McNeil and H. R. Pomeroy, of Cayuga; A. J. McShay, of Schenectady; C. R. Wright, of Onondaga, and the inevitable Geo. W. Millspaugh, of Orange, who was sufficiently unsavory to receive the nomination and a defeat last year. For the Judge of Court of Appeals, we have Hon. Thos. Miller, of Columbia, and Hon. Robt. Earl, of Herkimer. It will be seen from this list that there is no dearth of Democratic patriots ready to take any offices they can get.

THE STORY OF THE CHURCH MANIFESTO A CANARD—EFFECT OF THE DISCOVERY—OPPOSITION TO TILDEN FALLING AWAY.

Church stock is down again, and that of Tilden has risen proportionately. The story of the Church vindication manifesto turns out to be a canard, manufactured by the indiscreet friends of the Judge, chief among whom is the irrepressible Joe Warren. That individual gave the story currency, although he now denies that he did, and it was received without question, for nobody supposes Warren would vouch for such a tale unless he was absolutely certain of its truth. But the Orleans delegation having arrived, it turns out that the position of Judge Church is precisely the reverse of that in which he was placed by the Warren story. Col. James, of the Orleans delegation, states that he saw Judge Church yesterday, and that gentleman said to him that under no circumstances whatever would he allow his name to be placed before the convention. This was said verbally, and the Judge has put nothing in writing. But it can now be stated as an absolute fact that if he is named to the Convention he will be immediately and peremptorily withdrawn by his immediate delegation from Orleans. During the last hour this fact has got abroad among the delegates, and the effect has been to leave Tilden master of the situation. He has many bitter enemies among the delegates, one of whom just now designated him as "a Katy-did on a mullein stalk;" but for all that there is no organized opposition to him at this moment, and if the convention were to vote at this moment he would be nominated by acclamation. But it is impossible to say from one hour to another what these Democrats will do. The trouble is one can't believe what they say. It is only certain that they are getting into a pretty snarl, and the old adage concerning the time when honest men will get their dues has a pertinent and pleasant application.

MEETING OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE—THE NEW-YORK DELEGATES—THE LIBERALS.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the State Central Committee met, but, Allen C. Beach being absent, as well as one or two more of the members, it adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, without selecting a temporary chairman. The Secretaries were then occupied for the rest of the evening in furnishing tickets to the delegates. In one of the front parlors at 9:30 the New-York delegates were collected under Kelly to hold a caucus. No expression of sentiment was expected thereat. In fact the rank and file were ignorant of what the caucus was expected to do. The Liberals were present, and after receiving their tickets to the convention were treated to a speech from E. K. Apgar, of Tompkins County, urging the propriety of giving the Liberals the second place on the ticket, the best men for which were Henry R. Selden first choice, and George W. Schuyler for second. Without giving any expression to their sentiments on the subject, the delegates adjourned until 11 A. M. to-morrow.

THE SITUATION AT MIDNIGHT—MR. TILDEN'S NOMINATION CONCEDED.

At a late hour to-night the situation is unchanged, except that Tilden gains steady. The opposition to him in Brooklyn has died out almost entirely, and instead of the fifteen opponents he had this morning, there are now only Jacobs and little Dominick Roche. Matters have, indeed, come to such a pass that just now one of Tilden's most bitter opponents admitted that he would be nominated, but at the same time declared that Col. James had no authority to speak for Church, for he had seen him yesterday, whereas Mr. Graves, another Orleans delegate, to whom the contrary story had been traced, had seen him to-day. The only effect of all the proceedings to-day has been to drag Judge Church through political mire, without the slightest chance of his deriving any benefit from the operation. Additional candidates have sprung up at a late hour to-night, and among them Herbert A. Beebe for Prison Inspector. L. J. N. Stark has been presented for Canal Commissioner by the New-York Produce Exchange.

YACHTING ON THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 15.—At the New-Hamburg regatta to-day the Leroy, of New-Hamburg, won the first prize over a twenty-mile course in four hours twelve minutes and thirty-seven seconds.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

DONCASTER SEPTEMBER MEETING — THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES WON BY CAMBALLO.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Doncaster September meeting began to-day.

The race for the Champagne Stakes, of fifty sovereigns each, half forfeit, for two-year olds, the owner of the second horse to save his stake, was won by Camballo. Mr. H. Savile's b. c. The Earl of Dartrey, by The Earl, out of Rigolboche, was second, and Lord Fitzwilliam's br. c. Breechloader, by Macaroni, out of Beachy Head, third. There were seven starters.

The great Yorkshire Handicap, of 25 sovereigns each, 15 forfeit, and only 5 if declared by noon on Tuesday, the 8th of September, with 200 sovereigns added, the second horse to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake, was won by Lord Rosebery's b. m. Louise, by Marsyas, dam Seclusion, 5 years old.

Mr. A. C. Barclay's b. h. Bertram, by The Duke, out of Constance, by Faugh-a-Ballagh, 5 years old, came in second, and Mr. M. Dawson's b. c. Thunder, by Thunderbolt, out of Vilante, 4 years old, was third. The final betting was eight to one against Louise, three to one against Bertram, and six to one against Thunder. There were ten runners.

EVANGELICAL CONFERENCE.

THE OLD CATHOLICS AND THE PROTESTANTS AT BONN—DOLLINGER SPEAKS.

BONN, Sept. 15.—The Conference of Evangelical, Greek, and Anglican clergy, called by Dr. Dollinger, began here to-day.

Forty clergymen were present. France, Russia, Germany, England, the United States, and Greece were represented. Dr. Dollinger and Bishop Reinkens made addresses.

THE POSTAL CONGRESS.

OPENING SESSION AT BERNE, SWITZERLAND, YESTERDAY.

BERNE, Sept. 15.—The International Postal Congress opened its session here to-day. All the delegates were present except those from the United States.

COLLISION AT SEA.

A NEW-YORK SHIP DAMAGED.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The ship Graham's Polly, from New-York for Cronstadt, has arrived at Elsinore in a damaged condition, having been in collision with another vessel.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROBABLE ARBITRATION IN THE BOLTON STRIKE.

LONDON, Sept. 16—5:30 A. M.—Some mills in Bolton have withdrawn the notices they gave of a reduction of wages, and it is possible that the strike will be ended by arbitration.

THE STEAM-SHIP CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The representatives of the Atlantic steam-ship lines had another conference at Liverpool yesterday. There is no prospect of a settlement.

The National Line heads the party which demands a uniform rate of five guineas for steerage passengers to Boston, and the Inman Line leads the opposition.

SPAIN.

IRUN AND SAN SEBASTIAN THREATENED BY CARLISTS.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* from Santander says that the Carlist's threaten Irun and San Sebastian, and reinforcements will be sent to their garrisons by steamer from Santander. Meantime a strong force of Carlists is reported to be marching on Santander by way of Orduna.

FRANCE.

TRIAL OF THE ALLEGED ACCOMPLICES IN BAZAINE'S ESCAPE.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—At the trial of the accomplices of Bazaine to-day, Col. Villette and M. Daineau were examined and denied that they knew of in advance or had anything to do with the Marshal's escape.

The prosecution seek to prove that Col. Villetta held the rope while Bazaine made his descent.

AUSTRIA.

THE MOLDAVIAN PEASANTS RECROSS THEIR FRONTIER.

PESTH, Sept. 16.—The Moldavians have recrossed the Hungarian frontier without committing any breach of the peace.

CUBA.

DRAFTING FROM THE VOLUNTEERS FOR FIELD DUTY—THE CINCO-VILLAS DISTRICT.

HAVANA, Sept. 15.—The *Official Gazette* publishes instructions for drafting five per cent. of the volunteers for active service in the field. The draft is to be completed by Oct. 1 in the Western Department, the Sub-Inspector to determine the day of its commencement.

No volunteer will be permitted to leave the island until he has given satisfactory security to his chief for the production of a substitute in case he should be drafted.

The commanding officers of the Central and Eastern Departments, the Cinca-Villas District, and the line of the Jucaro are actively pushing forward operations against the insurgents.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BURNING OF A HOTEL—THREE LIVES LOST.

Armstrong's Hotel at Uxbridge, Ontario, was discovered to be on fire at about 2:30 yesterday morning. The flames made rapid headway, cutting off the communication with the upper stories. Most of the inmates escaped through the upper windows, while others attempted to escape by means of the stairway, and were severely burned. Three persons survived only a few hours, viz., James Annard, of Uxbridge; Kate Marvin, servant; and Mr. Armstrong's youngest son. Messrs. Armstrong, Cannon, and Gilpin were badly and several others slightly injured. The building was owned by Mr. Rudy, valued at $4,000, and was completely destroyed; insured for $2,000. The furniture was insured for $1,000.

OTHER LOSSES.

A fire in Stockwell's lumber-yard at Lyons, Iowa, destroyed $6,000 worth of lumber, sashes, doors, and blinds to-day. The factory was saved. No insurance.

The house and barns of Wm. Smith in Dalton, N. H., were burned Monday evening, together with twenty tons of hay and a portion of the household furniture.

MICHIGAN DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 15.—Democratic Congressional Conventions were held to-day in the Fourth and Eighth Districts of this State. In the former the nominee was Allen Potter, a prominent Kalamazoo banker, a Liberal Republican in politics, and the unsuccessful candidate two years ago. In the latter, George F. Lewis, the editor of the [illegible], received the nomination. Both are [illegible] of defeat.

THE UNITARIANS.

SIXTH BIENNIAL CONFERENCE AT SARATOGA.

A FULL ATTENDANCE—WELL-KNOWN MEMBERS OF THE DENOMINATION PRESENT—THE PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK—REV. ROBERT COLLYER'S SERMON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Perhaps the best way of giving an idea of the numbers attending the sixth biennial Conference of the Unitarians is to say that for a second time Saratoga and its hotels are full and more than full. Although the proceedings were not to begin until this afternoon, the delegates and visitors began coming several days ago, and yesterday 300 arrived in a body at the United States Hotel alone. This evening's trains brought many more, and at this moment numbers are searching for a place to sleep. Massachusetts, of course, sends the largest number of representatives, and among them are noticeable Hon. E. R. Hoar, President of the conference, and his brother; also, Rev. E. E. Hale, Drs. Hosmer and Morrison, Gov. Talbot, James Freeman Clarke, Judge H. Chapin, Wm. H. Baldwin, Rev. Rush R. Shippen, and George Batchelor, Secretary of the convention. New-York is represented by Dr. Bellows and Rev. Oscar Clute, and Brooklyn by Dr. Farley. Also are here Ex-Gov. Padelford, of Rhode Island; Ex-Gov. Stearns, of New-Hampshire; Robert Collyer and D. L. Shorey, of Chicago; J. H. Heywood, of Louisville; Dr. Cordner, of Montreal; Calvin Stebbins, of Detroit; Hon. J. M. Francis, of Troy; Gen. E. F. Bullard and Judge Lowell, of Massachusetts; Mayor Doyle, of Providence, and many others. This morning was held a meeting of the council of the body, which plans the proceedings of the conference. Besides business of a private character they determined upon the following programme:

WEDNESDAY.

Devotional meeting from 9 to 10, conducted by Rev. J. H. Heywood, of Louisville, Ky.

Business session begins at 10 o'clock. Address of the President, Hon. E. R. Hoar. Report of the council, by Rev. E. E. Hale, of Boston.

Reports of the Secretaries of the local conferences, about twenty in number.

Report of Mr. John Kneeland, Secretary of the Sunday-school Society.

Report of Rev. R. R. Shippen, Secretary of the American Unitarian Association.

Discussion of the whole work of the Unitarian Church, as brought up in these various reports.

Evening Session.—Mass-meeting, under the conduct of the Committee on Fellowship with Other Denominations, (Rev. Robert Collyer, Rev. J. F. Clarke, and Rev. L. B. Stewart.)

THURSDAY.

Devotional meeting at 9 o'clock, conducted by Rev. W. P. Tilden, of Boston.

Business session at 10 o'clock. A paper to open discussion, by Rev. J. H. Heywood, of Louisville, Ky. "The Causes and Cure of Intemperance."

Twelve o'clock, a paper to open discussion, by Rev. Charles G. Ames, of Germantown, Penn. "Some Results of the Voluntary System in the Organization of the Congregation."

Adjourned at 1:30.

Afternoon Session.—Continue the discussion of Mr. Ames' paper.

Report of the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution by Rev. J. F. Clarke, D. D., of Boston.

Evening Session.—Missionary meeting conducted by Rev. R. R. Shippen. Speakers—Rev. Thos. Hill, D. D., Portland, Me.; Rev. T. L. Elliot, Portland, Oregon; Rev. J. L. Douthit, Shelbyville, Illinois; Rev. Henry Powers; Joseph Shippen, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.

FRIDAY.

Nine o'clock, devotional meeting, conducted by Rev. E. B. Wilson, of Salem, Mass.

Ten o'clock, business session, a paper to open discussion by Rev. Aug. Woodbury, of Providence, R. I., and Rev. J. T. Moors, of Greenfield, Mass., "The Causes of Crime and the Punishment of Criminals."

A paper to open discussion by Rev. S. R. Calthrop, of Syracuse, N. Y., "The Relations Between Religion and Modern Scientific Thought."

Evening, a social gathering at the United States Hotel.

The first public exercises were held this afternoon in the Saratoga Town Hall, a building accommodating fully 1,500. Hon. Mr. Hoar presided, and E. E. Hale sat on his right as the representative of the council. The proceedings, which were entirely those of organization, were opened by prayer by Rev. J. H. Morrison, of Milton, Mass.; other proceedings were the appointment of a committee of seven, whose names were not announced, on Nominations for Officers, and of a Committee on Credentials, consisting of Messrs. Warren, Stone, and W. S. Heywood, and of a third committee, Messrs. J. M. Everett, Babcock, Doyle, Gale, and Moors on Regulation of Business. The meeting then adjourned after adopting the motion of Rev. Mr. Heywood, that the following resolutions of sympathy should be sent to the Universalists now in convention in New-York:

The National Conference of Unitarian and other Christian Churches, now assembled at Saratoga, send cordial greetings to the National American Universalist Convention to assure our brethren of that communion of our appreciation of their effective labors in promotion of liberal Christianity, and to express our warm wishes and fervent prayers that those labors, with the labors of all to whom the fatherhood of God, the leadership of Christ, and brotherhood of man are dear, may be crowned with full success.

At the evening exercises the Town Hall was completely filled to listen to the sermon of Rev. Robert Collyer. Beside him on the platform sat Judge Hoar and Dr. Hosmer, who offered the opening prayer. At its conclusion, after the singing of the familiar hymn "Rise, my Soul," Mr. Collyer spoke as follows:

REV. ROBERT COLLYER'S SERMON — THE WORTH OF HEREAFTER.

Hereafter ye shall see heaven open.—John i, 53.

It seems clear to me that we are mistaken in the meaning we attach to this word hereafter. We have shifted the application from hither to yonder, and mean by hereafter thereafter, so that when you hear a preacher speak of the great or the glorious, or the awful hereafter, you know he is speaking of the eternal world, and not of this we live in now.

For if you will take a concordance and examine the dozen or so of passages in which the word occurs, you will see that even those who are bound by the letter of the Bible are not justified in this interpretation of the term. The emphasis lies with time. Whatever the promise or the threat may be, the impending reward or doom, it is hereafter you are to look for it. When Jesus and the Apostles speak of another world, or life, their meaning, as a rule, is not to be mistaken; but when they speak of this hereafter their thoughts are as evidently on the earth as their feet are, and they, no doubt, of all men we can think of, would wonder most to see how far religious teachers have departed from the simple intention of their speech.

Yet it is not hard to find a reason for this transfer of the things which belong to this life over to another and better—or worse. It is a part of the system of religious teaching which has steadily held that the life we now live is of no great moment except as a preface to that we shall live when the fashion of this world passes away; so that men should be taught to feel toward this world as I remember I felt toward the miserable craft in which we had been knocking about for a month on the Atlantic, when I saw the shores of Long Island standing in the sun and clad in the tender green of mid-May. Our great teacher gives no countenance to a thought like this. When He takes the children in his arms and blesses them, He does not speak of what they will be in another world, but of what they are in this. He is not thinking of disembodied saints, but of embodied angels. When, again, He stands at the grave of His friend, He does not speak to those about him of the everlasting life as an expectation, but as a possession, and when He makes a personal thing of His thought, it is in exact accordance with His teaching. He clings to life as all healthy and unworn natures do now; this world was as dear to His heart as it is to yours and mine. When they would take his life from him before he knows it is the time for him to die, he hides himself away and will not give it up.

And so you will see the truth I want to touch. Hereafter, not merely as a hope but as a reality, and not a quality of the soul alone, but of the whole man and manhood. That hereafter which gathers to its heart all that has been and is and will be; the seed-time and Summer and harvest; the birth and life and death, and what comes after death, in this world, of all we have said and done; the way of God with us here, which gives such worth to this world and life that it is as foolish and vain to cry down the present existence in the interest of another, as it would be, by comparison, for that man in Western New-York whose land I saw planted thick with roses, to despise the plants which bring him this Summer a wealth of fine essences, because they are rooted in compost and set about with thorns.

For we can see, first of all, how nature hints to us this truth of the hereafter in the generations of men. They have published a book just now in London of the Norman families in England, together with their kinsfolk of the same line in America, and I hear it is quite a notable book as a revelation of this fact of far reaching lines of life. But there are families in England which reach back away beyond the conquest, dwelling in the old localities and holding on to the old life, so that from father to son natures and qualities transmit themselves, and you can see a man plowing a field in the reign of Victoria, who, but for his costume and a certain general betterment, is hardly to be known from the man who was plowing the same field in the reign of the Confessor.

I have a friend who possesses a picture of his grandfather. Alter the face a little, and the dress, and you can hang that picture in a gallery as the portrait of my friend. And I used to notice, in talking with him, that when he got excited he would use a very curious and uncommon word, which seemed to clinch his speech. One day he lent me a speech his grandsire made on a great occasion, and there I found this word in intense passages, just as the grandson would use it. "Have you read that speech?" I said. "No," he answered, "or any speech the old man ever made, so far as I know." Now I know the father of my friend. [illegible] You may be sure that I never [illegible] that word in my [illegible]. Here then, is a hint of this wonderful and beautiful law of the hereafter. Out of the mystery the children come to us, bringing with them

"These treasures stored by generations past,
In winding chambers of receptive sense."

Gloriously the world opens to them, beautiful and fresh this life appears, strong and sure is their footing, and deep the waters at which they drink. They have what we had. Their here is our hereafter. The very word which locks our speech to power and purpose insists on going down with all the rest, and death has no dominion over anything which has won the right to live. But as it is better to ennoble life than to transmit it, to lift it up than merely to send it on, we have to see secondly what worth may lie in our hereafter as an influence and inspiration.

In Egypt, now and then, they find a tomb in which a monarch was laid thousands of years ago, together with his name and titles. Then some man, like Bunsen, will trace for you the tendencies of that man's life, from the here, when he wore a crown and held a sceptre, to the hereafter, when what is left of the mere mortal presence is perhaps about to become one of Mr. Barnum's properties, to be hawked round with a circus. He will touch the influence of that life down through the millenniums, and show you here the light, and there the shadow, not in Egypt only, but in Palestine, Greece, Rome, Spain, England, and over here to America, so that some gloom or glory, some hurt or healing, flowing out of that man's life, may be hidden in the Bible from which I read my lesson, and in the home from which I came to speak to you to-night. This is hereafter as an influence and inspiration—my presence in the world in which there may be no person left of my own flesh and blood. I do not know whether Jenner has any children of his own body in the world to-day, but if you could strike the difference between the numbers that died of small pox before Jenner's time, and the numbers that die now, you would find that Jenner had one of the largest families ever heard of since the world stood; not born of his loins, but of his spirit; not brought into the world by him, but prevented by him from leaving it before they were ready; not angels by brevet of death, but by right of birth, the fruit of Jenner's *hereafter*. It appears again, that John Howard had only one son. He was of the sort that take to a prison when they get their own way as naturally as a fish takes to water. It was the woe of the good man's life to have such a son. It was his glory to turn his prison from the power of Satan unto God, not for the luckless man alone who was flesh of his flesh, but for uncounted millions, after Howard left the world.

If Stephenson's family had endured again, the day might have come when his line by genealogy would have trundled a wheelbarrow and trudged on foot, because they could not pay the price of a ride on the railroad. But that cannot alter the fact that in Stephenson's hereafter those who are heirs as it were of his genius are speeding round the world in Pullman cars and grumbling at twenty miles an hour. Or if Morse has left a family one of his line may, by and by, be wading over the prairie to say to the friend in another section "Rejoice with me, for a man child is born;" but this does not alter the verity that 10,000 happy fathers use the lightning, to tell their folks a thousand miles away, "It is one of the most splendid fellows ever heard of, and the mother is as well as can be expected." Neither can the people sink into despair, and die, as they did in the old days, when the angel standing with one foot in the sea, and another on the land, cries to the famishing multitudes. The steamers are racing over the ocean with a million bushels of grain. I saw somewhere lately, that Luther's children, after the flesh, had gone over to the church of Rome. Then they are not Luther's children; but he is your father and mine, and of millions of our stamp, who don't know how to join the Church of Rome if we wanted to. Charles Wesley's children went the same way, but what is that to those who sing his mighty psalms, and become the psalms they sing. John Wesley had no children, no home, and no wife, as I understand what a wife should be; but John Wesley lives in myriads of homes, and the wives are not to be numbered who would be hindermeets instead of helpmeets, had he not begotten them of his spirit. He tried, poor man, to be a good husband. I doubt whether he succeeded, or whether he had any right to expect to succeed; for it seems to me that when a man spends nine or ten months in the year away from his wife, even in preaching, he may be a saint, but he is not a good husband. But if you know Methodism as well as I do you know that the householders are past all telling, whom John Wesley has turned from ropes of sand to three-fold cords, which cannot be broken, holding in their loving clasp wife, children, home, earth, and heaven. Milton's daughters after the flesh flouted him. Milton's daughters after the spirit worship him. Robert Burns after the flesh has not a man or woman left to sing the song to Mary in heaven. Robert Burns after the spirit gathers his children to his centenary, a hundred thousand strong. Washington has no great grand-child to look out at us from under the mask, but I, for one, take no stock in the covert humor even some Americans think they find, when they hear the elder generation call Washington the father of his country.

You see then, what I mean by this hereafter, as an influence and inspiration. There is a nobler fatherhood and motherhood than this we touch in outward forms. Hereafter on this planet, is mine and yours, no matter what we may say or do. I may cry in some sad stress of the soul, I wish I were dead, but I do not die in dying, any more then the plants die that wither in this latter Summer, and shake out their seeds and send them flying on the wind, to light and spring again and blossom far and wide over the world.

In the cathedral, the priest holds up the wafer before the kneeling multitude, and because Jesus said this is my body, and this my blood—it is very God, they say, as they bow and smite their breasts. Shall we answer that smiting with a sneer? Is there no grain of truth in this most venerable and heart-felt cry of the greater half of Christendom? Surely, we also may agree to this, whether we walk by reason or by faith, that the real presence of the Son of God, whom they mistake for very God, is there as they pray. He has touched that bread and that multitude, and all bread and all multitudes, within the whole wide ring of Christendom; for when He said to His friends, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world," He told no mere local truth of man to man, or ghost to ghost. He told this grand divine truth of His hereafter, of that pervading and enduring personal presence as an influence and inspiration which we recognize as the most potent power for good that ever touched the world through the human form and spirit. And so it is in our own degree with us all. My real presence also poisons or sanctifies the bread and wine, and touches men to prayers or to blasphemies when here burgeons and blossoms into hereafter. They show you among the old archives curious deeds of the middle ages on which a man has set his mark while the wax was seething, and there it is; in a time that has forgotten the man, the seal mark gives worth to the deed and fastens titles in a court of law. So death merely sets the mark on the plastic substance of life, and then forever it hardens with the yea, yea, and nay, nay, from which there is no appeal.

It seems to me to be of all things true, once more, that this hereafter for you and me is not left to drift on a tide of chance, so that any seed of worth there may be in us will come to some such hapless end as the fruit of a palm-tree drifting down the gulf stream to cranny in an ice-berg. Once really alive with this life of God which quickened the great men I have mentioned for illustration in all these ways, then we are sure to give that life to others as fire kindles fire. It is here, indeed, that we touch the most invaluable secret of our hereafter. The grace and glory of the world to come on this planet depends not only on the mighty souls which challenge the reverence and love of the ages, but on hosts of humble and obscure people who will never be heard of any more fifty years after they are dead, as we say, and gone. I saw just now in Colorado how the land by the great streams managed to keep itself fresh and fruitful, while out on the plain it was gray dust. But they have got a plan of dykes and ditches by which they train these water floods away out over the dusty desert, so that every plant and hill of corn shall have its tiny runnel, and now for many miles from the great streams the land is beautiful with shade trees and corn, and the little runnels hold the secret of the blessing as surely as the great streams. So it is with these waters of life in such channels as we can make from here to hereafter. It is the merest infidelity to imagine that any worthy thing I am doing for God and my kind will be lost out of life when the brain that planned, and the hand that wrought it, is a pinch of dust. I can order my name cut on a ten thousand dollar monument of Quincy granite, in letters two inches deep, and in a few years men may say, who *was* that man, and there will be no answer. Or I can miss dear Charles Lamb's exquisite beatitude of doing good by stealth, and then being found out; but neither is that the question. If in my nature, in any form or by any name, I hold the truth and life of God, fettered or free, then the hereafter saves that salvage from the wreck of matter, and the crown of Mount Mansfield does not more surely insist on being decked with blue hills, than the hereafter insists on holding the beauty and fragrance of my life, though the world can no more guess its genesis than I can guess how the first flower came there to glass the azure and toss itself in the wind all Summer long.

I have a picture in my study of the noblest church in England. It possesses a splendid history through many centuries, and at the head of this history stand the archbishops with a few nobles who gave great treasures to rear the glorious pile. But within a few years a curious book has been printed from the records of the church, in which you can find the names of hosts of humble folk, who gave their pence or marks, who cut a capital, or carved a stall, or first laid stone on stone for the love of God, and died; while thousands more have left no record at all of work as noble and beautiful as ever was done. Yet there stands the pile, lifting its pinnacles and flashing back the sun from its golden windows across the great country, and seen in tender visions of home by the men of Yorkshire wherever they wander about the world, with some such stream of the heart as was felt in the old time, when Israel remembered Zion by the rivers of Babylon. Now what man who carved a stone or laid one for that church, has not been caught by what he did and lifted by it into the hereafter? His free mason mark is on his work five centuries after he got done with it all, and binds him fast to his share of the glory and the praise. And is not this the truth, I ask, about the church built without the sound of ax or hammer—about your poor little bit of it, and mine? It is *here* now with us and we are in the thick of the ruck and shard, but the time must come when it will be *hereafter*. And as to-day we know how the great treasure of the elder time has been gathered and transmitted by great souls whose names all men know, and by humble and obscure folk who were content to work in a dim little corner, to set no great store on what they did, but trust it all to God and go their way with their little bundle, crying, perhaps, as they carried it in:

Full well I know I have more tares than wheat,
Brambles and flowers, dry stalks and withered leaves,
Wherefore I blush and weep as at thy feet;
I kneel down reverently and repeat,
Master, behold my sheaves.

So it must be with every [illegible] out of a close heart; for, indeed, there is an apostolic succession—not that about which they make such ado in the cathedrals and councils of what they call the church. It is this transmission from heart to heart, and soul to soul, through far reaching ages of the everlasting life. The Pope may have it, and the Archbishops, and all the Bishops down to Brother Cheney, and I hope they have; but I know those have it, men, women, and children, great and small, who can take hold of human souls in this fashion and kindle them by the Holy Spirit of God and the human spirit of His son, to a nobler and sweeter life.

It is clear to me once more, that this question of the worth of my hereafter, does not turn on the absolute perfection outward and inward of what I do, but on its intrinsic and radical worth at the core. If my life and life's work be rotten, then, though I believe in the ingathering of all other souls and the demonstration somehow of their worth to the world, I have no hope for myself. But if at the heart of all there is soundness and worth, there may be a mighty load of husks and chaff about me; but the grain will tell at last and the chaff pass away. When the first man was stirred from above to tackle the wild wheat he found about his cabin, and see what could be done with it, he got no such result as I saw in July on the St. Vrain in Colorado, but he got something which could never go back to wild grass again, because the whole hereafter was pledged to see after the perfecting of that poor, husky substance of worth, and that work could never fail any more than the sun can fall out of heaven. So the question lies not in the perfection, but in the heart of goodness—in the indomitable endeavor, on my part and yours, to see to the reality and honesty of worth lying within all our imperfections, and then trusting to that sure law of the hereafter which sets the whole worthy world to work, bringing the wheat to a full perfection, and fighting the Canada thistle with steel and fire.

When I was in Lawrence, once, I went through a factory, and there I saw how they got the scurf and thrums from the surface of their webs. They made a line of fire the whole breadth of the cloth, then they passed the surface of the web swiftly over this fire, and it burnt away whatever was extrinsic and worthless, and left the heart of goodness clean and whole. And what would happen, said I to a friend who was with me, if the machine which holds your cloth should stop? Then, he answered, the web would be ruined; but those wheels are made to go, you see, just as fast and as long as we need them, and do their work clean and true, so there is no danger at all of burning what we want to save. And so, I said in my heart, it must be with the substance of worth in our human life. The mills of God move on, and the fires of God burn to the perfect adjustment of that providence which clears away the "scum and dross" and leaves the web unscathed, and on neither hats nor hosen, at last is the smell of fire. It is Paul's word, I see, come true in a cotton mill. "Every man's work shall be made manifest, for the day shall declare it, because it shall be revealed by fire, and fire shall try every man's work, of what sort it is." It is our endeavor to make this web of life sound and whole in the warp and woof? Then, as I see this law of the hereafter, this is what we may expect; only when it is rotten and worthless, and we know it, and mean it, and there is no hope except as we watch with the seer—

Where on the glimmering limit, far withdrawn,
God makes himself an awful rose of dawn.

And so because all this is true, not only of the personal life, but of that vaster life in which men are made one for some great and sacred purpose, we are justified in the position we have been compelled to take for truth and freedom in the Church of God.

We had a grand picture in Chicago before the fire, entitled Italy and America—two marble figures. women, of course, for when your man of genius wants to idealize a nation he always paints a woman. Italy was looking back with sad dark eyes into the past. America, with clear gray eyes—woman's gray touched with sapphire—into the future. Italy saw a sunset; America, the dawn. Italy a land strewn with the wrecks of old glories; America the morning land pearled with dew, and clean. Italy seemed tired as she stood there leaning on an Etruscan tomb, with antique broidered robes about her; America stood in starry robes, poised for a journey. And yet they touched each other as sisters will, only you could see how the dawn beckoned the one away, while sunset and the old memories held the other back, and that each influence in the end would be sure to hold its own. I often went to look at that picture, because I thought I could read within its lights and shadows a lesson the painter, perhaps, never suspected. It was a parable to me of the worth of There to Here, and Here to Hereafter, in the religious thought and life, and of our true place. For we also are looking at the dawn in a morning land, fresh and clean with the dew on it. The light in our eyes is the gray of prophecy rather than the brown of retrospection, and if we are true to our election we only rest on God and that inward life which only holds the secret of the great day's march. Yet we touch those who have the backward look tenderly. The tombs are as sacred to us in their own measure and meaning as the cradles, only we know that the tombs never can be what the cradles are; deck them as we will with flowers, water them with tears, they hold only what *has* been; but what will be looks out at us from the cradles when we return to the living from the dead.

Finally, we must not doubt that this hereafter will be ours as well as theirs who reap from our sowing—that what we know not now we shall know hereafter in some quick, close way, which lies as yet in the heart of the mystery, but is waiting till our change comes to stand all radiant in the sun of heaven. For I like not the thought that I have done with life down here when I have done with earth and time. This new world to which I came so long ago could never have been the blessed place it has been to me, had I not been able to keep close watch of those I love in the old world, and still to be identified with their lives and fortunes; to see, also, how the dear Old World is gradually shaking herself free from her hurts and hinderances, and moving on in parallels with us toward a better day. Neither can I find any reason for this isolation and forgetting in the New Testament? In the delicate hints Jesus feels free to give those about him of the life in the world to come, there is always a strain of personal interest and concern in them after he has gone away, even while He insists on the unspeakable advantage of leaving them more to God. And when, after His departure, they have fairly caught His thought, it is close to the line of this personal concern; it is a spiritual presence to Paul, still it is a presence full of a deep concern in what is going on; it is not a pervading essence, but a living soul. This again has been the steadfast faith of those who have caught his spirit through all these ages. Overlaid with error, clothed upon with impossibilities, this has still been the steady faith of the Christian Church, from the Catacombs to the noon-day prayer meetings that he keeps track of; his hereafter, and that of the far-reaching influence of his saviorship, still reach upward in his heart. And so it seems again of all things true to me, that the way in which the original truth has been snarled and twisted, God help us, in its way through time, should not blind us to the simple intention which lies in the original thought, neither should we give this Scripture a private interpretation, but rather understand that, as he keeps track of this world and life to which he has given such a divine worth, so shall we each in his own way. So that Handel's heaven, while the world stands, will not lie in scoring new "Messiah" of a grander sweep and more exquisite harmony for the angels; but in witnessing the transfiguration of the multitudes of earth as they are lifted up on the wings of his genius and make melody in their hearts unto God. Luther's heaven will not be in eternal visions of the new reaches of the doctrine of justification by faith, but in keeping close to the ever opening and growing worth of the harvests which are still springing from the wild days in which he went forth weeping, bearing precious seed. And Burns, poor fellow, waiting to be cleansed from the scurf and thrums, will find at last his heaven in hearing from the lips of men and women such poems as his "Cottar's Saturday Night," and the lyrics and idyls that lifts the souls that sing them to a loftier and sweeter humanity than he himself could ever attain.

So shall we all, I trust, and in my best moments fairly believe, keep, in the better world, a keen and constant interest in whatever worth has come to it through our living, when here becomes hereafter; touch its meaning in a nearer way, and watch how it falls into line with the infinite harmonies of providence and grace.

In Amsterdam, old Evelyn says: "I went to hear the bells, but being close to them as they were struck by the master, I could only hear a babel of sounds, while all over the city they were listening to chimes struck to fine harmonies." It is our trouble to-day; turn where we will, the clash and clang of the world smites us. We are too near the bells. But discord to us is harmony to the master who stands with us; and as Evelyn knew by faith that over the city every stroke fell into its place and blended into music, so by faith we know that when Here becomes Hereafter, we shall be satisfied, for

"Surely the day is on our side,
And heaven, and the sacred sun,
Surely the stars, and the bright
Immemorial, inscrutable, night:
Yea, the darkness—because of the light—
Is no darkness at all, but blooms as a bower side
When the Winter is over and done."

CAYUGA COUNTY.

Hon. Leonard F. Hardy and Hon. Erastus H. Hussey have been nominated for re-election to the Assembly by the Republicans in the two districts of Cayuga County. In the First District, William B. Woodin, John E. Leonard, W. A. Halsey, and Thomas Montanye have been elected as delegates to the Republican State Convention. From the Second District the delegates are T. M. Pomeroy, George J. Letchworth, E. B. Morgan, and J. L. Parker.

THE CENTRAL NEW-YORK PIONEERS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The annual meeting of the Central New-York Pioneers' Association was held here to-day. It was largely attended, and much interest manifested. Among the prominent persons present were Thurlow Weed and Horatio Seymour. An address was made by Andrew D. White, on pioneers and pioneer work. Thurlow Weed contributed a paper of early recollections of Onondaga County. Other proceedings related to pioneer reminiscences, necrology of old settlers, and the correspondence of pioneers.

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Sept. 14.—E. C. Shelley, of this city, has been missing since Aug. 17, when he left Tarrytown, N. Y., where he had been on a visit to his parents, designing to travel home by way of New-York and Philadelphia. He is a temperate man and an influential citizen. His friends are alarmed at his disappearance.

CHARLEY ROSS DISCOVERED AGAIN.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 15.—New-York City detectives last evening arrested at Hillsdale, Columbia County, a woman with a child which perfectly answers the description of Charley Ross, the abducted child. The woman is under arrest, and the facts have been telegraphed to the Philadelphia officers.

THE UNIVERSALISTS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE GENERAL CONVENTION.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED—REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY—A RECOMMENDATION TO ESTABLISH MISSIONS AMONG THE GERMANS.

The Universalist General Convention met in the Church of the Divine Paternity, corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street, Rev. Dr. Chapin, yesterday morning. In the absence of the President and Vice President, the convention was called to order by the permanent Secretary, Rev. J. M. Pullman, at 10:30 o'clock. The opening prayer was offered by Rev. Giles Bailey, of Pennsylvania. The roll of delegates being called, a quorum was declared to be present. An informal ballot was taken for candidates for President, resulting in Rev. L. J. Fletcher and Rev. Olney Arnold receiving the highest number of votes. Olney Arnold, of Rhode Island, was then chosen President on a formal ballot. The convention completed its permanent organization by electing the following officers: Vice President, S. Drullard, New-York; Assistant Secretaries, Rev. Charles Fluhrer and Brother Washington Hooper. The Committee on Religious Services reported a programme of religious meetings for the session, which was approved.

The convention took a recess of ten minutes at this point, after which the President called it to order, and announced the following committees for the session:

On Elections.—Rev. M. Crosley, Indiana; Rev. D. C. Tomlinson, Ohio; Mrs. J. D. Wilde, Massachusetts.

On Religious Service.—Rev. E. G. Brooks, D. D., Pennsylvania; Rev. H. R. Nye, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, Rev. A. Gunnison, New-York.

On Unfinished Business.—Rev. J. M. Pullman, New-York; Rev. C. H. Fay, District of Columbia; J. S. Hussey, Connecticut.

On Nominations.—Charles E. Carpenter, Rhode Island; Rev. J. Murray Bailey, Illinois; Rev. Dr. Fisher, New-York.

The minutes of the session of 1873 were read, and on motion of Rev. G. L. Demarest, of New-York, the proceedings were approved. On motion of the same gentleman the reports of the Board of Trustees and Treasurer were made the order for 2:30 o'clock P. M. Rev. S. Goodenough, Chairman of the committee appointed at the last session to report to this session with reference to changes in meetings of General and State Conventions, asked further time, which was granted.

The Committee on Unfinished Business reported that an amendment recommending change of time of the meeting of the General Convention to Wednesday preceding the fourth Sunday in October had been approved by the Board of Trustees, and recommended its adoption by the convention. On motion of Rev. E. Ballou, of Vermont, the matter was laid on the table. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sense of the convention in regard to the deaths of members during the past year. Rev. E. Hathaway, of New-Jersey; J. W. Hanson, of Illinois, and G. W. Quimby, of Maine, were appointed. The meeting then adjourned till 2:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Nearly all the delegates were in their places at the hour of meeting and were called to order by the President punctually on time. The reports of the Treasurer and Board of Trustees having been made the order of business for the afternoon session, the Secretary, Rev. J. M. Pullman, proceeded to read both statements, which are briefly summarized as follows:

TREASURER'S FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Murray Centenary Fund is increased the past year by the sum of $150—by exchange of securities, and now amounts to the sum of $120,901 10, as follows, viz.:

Trustees' note, 1870	$10,000 00
Investments	100,628 75
Bills receivable	10,161 83
Cash in bank	110 52
Total	$120,901 10

Of the $10,161 83 bills receivable, $3,840 83 is the note of the Massachusetts State Convention for the balance of its quota of assessment for this fund, the semi-annual interest upon which is regularly paid. The balance of the amount was received from the New-York State Convention, on account of its quota to the fund, in sundry individual notes, the interest being due, and payable annually to the Treasurer. The suggestion is made by the Treasurer that those State Conventions which are still indebted to the General Convention for unpaid balances upon their quotas to this fund be requested to follow the example of either Massachusetts or New-York and complete the fund giving the General Convention the present benefit of the interest thereon.

The John Gunn Ministerial Relief Fund, amounting to $8,000, remains invested as at the last report, and the income from it, $560 (with the exception of $100 paid out under the direction of the Board of Trustees), is in bank.

The Ballou Centenary Fund, still in its original form and its amount, with compound interest, would be on the 30th inst., $131 07.

The general treasury account is as follows:

Balance in the treasury at last annual report		$3,080 87
Received for interest		8,391 49
From Secretary Pullman, as per statement		7,307 89
Proceeds $2,500—note		2,439 72
Proceeds $1,200—note		1,170 60
From C. Busby, for insurance		135 00
Total		$22,525 57
Paid on account of loans	$3,000 00	
Missions	2,655 00	
General Secretary	4,133 83	
Scholarships	5,610 00	
Interest	1,312 93	
Office expenses	1,661 27	
Missionary Box Committee	359 26	
Printing session minutes	250 00	
Chicago insurance	121 50	
Incidentals	749 72—	19,853 51
Balance in bank at this date		$2,672 06

The present indebtedness of the convention is as follows:

To the New-York State Convention	$2,000 00
B. F. Romaine, Esq., note	3,000 00
C. H. Rogers, Esq., note	3,000 00
J. C. Wellington, Esq., note	2,500 00
Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, note	1,200 00
Murray Centenary Fund	10,000 00
Clinton Universalist Church, New-York, (obligation)	4,000 00
Total	$25,700 00

In closing his report the Treasurer, Mr. D. L. Holden, called the attention of the convention to the importance of adopting some mode for canceling the above indebtedness—the actual payment of interest for carrying it, added to the loss of interest on $10,000—due to the Murray Fund—was not far from $1,800 per annum, which sum alone would keep at least one missionary in the field constantly. It was one of those cases which Dr. Chapin once called "a leak," and for the benefit of the convention, and the comfort of the Board of Trustees and Treasurer, it ought to be "stopped."

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

The ninth annual report of the Trustees stated that five meetings have been held within the year. Rev. J. M. Pullman has resigned his salary of $500 per annum as Secretary, on the ground that it was entirely inadequate as compensation for the amount of labor involved in the office, and he preferred therefore to wholly donate his services. The response received to the appeals of the Committee on Missionary Boxes shows that the confidence of the people in the system is still strong, many of the old agents accepting reappointment and many new ones entering with enthusiasm into the work. Thirty-five scholarships have been in force during the year—21 at Canton and 14 at Tufts. The amount paid on this account during the year is $5,610. The number of beneficiaries graduated during the year is twelve—7 by Canton and 5 by Turfts.

The total expenditure of the convention in scholarships is as follows:

Under the gift system	$5,520
Under the loan system	29,670
Total	$35,190

Of the $29,670 loaned to students, $7,051 25 is now due or past due. The total amount of repayments under the loan system is $1,278 75. The board is satisfied from its experience thus far that unless means now be taken to insure a more prompt compliance with the conditions of these loans, the whole system must be changed. The amount now due, and falling due shortly, would more than cover the appropriation on this account for the coming year.

On the 20th of May, a committee, consisting of Gov. Perham and the General Secretary, was appointed to confer with the Woman's Centenary Association, for the purpose, if possible, of arranging some plan for preserving the unity of our church-work. This committee report, that an informal conference was had at Cleveland, Ohio, with a considerable number of these specially interested in the association, and that the following propositions were submitted as the basis of agreement, to wit:

1. The Woman's Centenary Association shall declare the supremacy of the General Convention, and put itself into the position of auxiliary as an aid in the general work of our Church. 2. The special work of the association shall each year be determined by a committee of conference, to be appointed by the Board of Trustees of the General Convention and by the Woman's Centenary Association. 3. The association shall be at liberty to pursue such methods as it may deem best in doing whatever work may thus be assigned it, it being understood that such methods shall in no way interfere with the work of the convention. 4. At the close of each year the association shall make a report of its doings to the Board of Trustees, to be embodied in their annual report.

Fellowship has been granted to the First Universalist Society, in fellowship at San Francisco, Cal. Letters of license have been granted to Rev. W. C. Bowman, of North Carolina, and as lay preachers to W. H. Finney, of Ontario, and W. H. H. Nosler, of Oregon. Official notice has been received of the organization of a Universalist Convention for the State of Oregon, in accordance with the laws of the General Convention, and that application for fellowship will be made by delegate at this session.

The marked incidents of the past year relating to education, have been the rededication of Dean Academy (destroyed by fire in July, 1872, and now rebuilt with many improvements upon its former fine design,) and the addition to the endowment fund of St. Lawrence University of $80,000—the gift of two generous friends of the college. The total endowment of schools, seminaries, and colleges now amounts to over $2,050,000.

The statistical returns received from Sunday-schools, meagre and incomplete as many of them are, show in a very marked manner the splendid results which have followed the renewed interest in Sunday-school work which the past decade has witnessed in the Church. A deeper zeal, better methods, and large numerical increase mark this era.

The Annual Register, issued by the Universalist Publishing House of Boston, in the compilation of which the convention returns assist, contains the names of 657 ministers, 74 associations, 954 parishes, 638 church organizations, 761 church edifices, and gives a total valuation of church property of $7,845,447. This exhibit may be held to be approximately correct, while the returns showing the number of families, church members, and Sunday-scool pupils are undoubtedly exceedingly incomplete.

As hopeful indications in the state of the Church the board points out: First, the greatly increased facilities for preparation for the ministry, and the extent to which those facilities are availed of by the young men entering the ministry; second, a perceptible increase in devotional and spiritual life, both in churches and individuals; third, an increasing zeal, thoroughness, and practicalness in the direction of organization and reform.

Rev. Dr. Miner moved that the reports of the Board of Trustees be accepted and be submitted to a committee of seven, to be appointed by the Chair, for their action. In doing so he took occasion to refer to a portion of the Secretary's report and its references to the action of Rev. Dr. Snow in bridging the disunion which existed between rival factions of Universalists in San Francisco. He thought that Dr. Snow deserved the best thanks of that convention, and he suggested that an amendment to that effect be made in the report.

The Secretary said he had no knowledge of Rev. Dr. Snow's energetic labors until it was too late to have notice of it included in his report.

A proposition was made that the nomination of members of the committee proceed from the convention, but on a vote being taken it was lost. The report was then accepted, and referred to the following committee for final action: Rev. A. A. Miner, D. D., Massachusetts, Chairman; Rev. E. H. Capen, Rhode Island; Mrs. Eliza M. Bailey, Pennsylvania; Ed. W. Crowell, New-York; R. M. Wallace, Illinois; D. C. Tomlinson, Ohio, and Rev. George B. F. Bowles, Pennsylvania.

The other reports were also accepted and referred to the same committee.

The Secretary read a communication to the effect that a union of the two Universalist societies previously existing in San Francisco was just completed, under the name of the First Universalist Church of San Francisco. It requested that the fellowship formerly extended to the other religious organizations be granted to them. It was referred to the Board of Trustees. A communication was also received from the Illinois State Convention directing attention to the existence of a religious organization embracing territory within the States of Illinois, Kentucky, and Indiana. It was referred to the Board of Trustees.

Two letters were received from the Secretary, one recommending that each Universalist Church in sympathy with the convention be supplied with books for the purpose of collecting local statistics of the Church, and transmitting them to the convention. The other communication suggested the establishment of a fund for the benefit of distressed ministers and their families. The Secretary said that experience had shown that there was great need of such a fund, for daily he was brought into contact with clergymen who had served them well, but who were now, from a variety of sources, unemployed and poverty stricken. He had no doubt that while many were too poor to establish a fund for this purpose, they would gladly contribute something toward it, and thus secure the object in view. The subject was submitted to the consideration of the Committee of Seven. The consideratin of the amount of appropriations for the ensuing year was also submitted to that body.

ADDRESS OF A GERMAN DELEGATE.

Rev. E. T. L. Gauss, of Missouri, was invited to address the convention. He said he appeared in the interest of the vast German population of the country, and in his opinion a great field for mission work here presented itself. There were two great classes among them—the superstitiously orthodox on the one side, and the other the liberal minded whose opinions were verging on atheism. The Germans being originally dependent for their religious leaders on the old country, on the Lutherans and other orthodox denominations, sent out preachers to this field of labor. They found, however, that the convictions of the congregation were such that they could not work. When the minister of liberal tendencies did not sink down to the level of his congregation, and did not drink a glass of beer with everybody and preach as they liked him to preach, before he knew anything he was "shipped." He instanced the case of a minister in Pennsylvania who was only eleven years in the country, and who was obliged to change his congregation ten times. Other ministers dared not speak because they were afraid of their congregations. He believed it was necessary to take hold of these masses and break them up into new societies, but the German ministers were too poor to carry out the work. He knew of one celebrated minister, of sixty years of age, who made a success in the old country, (Rev. Dr. Hermein,) and who was obliged last Fall to study medicine as a means of support. He himself had not preached since last October, and now sustained himself and his family by school teaching. Still his work was that of a minister, and he came on to New-York to excite an interest in favor of his people in the convention. They had no objection to call themselves Universalists, for Unitarianism was probably a little too loose. [A laugh.] When the Germans entered a religious society they did so from their hearts and souls, and these outside men were just what they should seek after. They wanted something tangible, some rational religion that they could understand and experience at the same time. These were the men who would sustain and support a church as soon as it was organized. He thought it would be advisable if a Universalist paper and Universalist tracts in German were published, and he guaranteed that they would be quickly circulated. In behalf of this mass of people he solicited the sympathy and active co-operation of the convention. [Applause.]

Dr. Tomlinson said it was peculiarly the province of Universalism to redeem the skeptical, and he moved that a committee of three be appointed to consider the matters contained in the address of Rev. Mr. Gauss. The motion was carried.

A resolution was also adopted to meet biennially instead of yearly, and the convention adjourned until to-day.

SERMON BY REV. DR. SAWYER LAST EVENING.

Rev. Dr. Sawyer, President of Tuft's College Divinity School, preached last evening in the Bleecker Street Universalist Church, from the Gospel of St. Mathew, twenty-second chapter, thirty-fifth and thirty-eigth verses, inclusive:

"Then one of them which was a lawyer, asked Him a question tempting Him, and saying, Master, which is the great commandment in the law? Jesus said unto him, thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment."

This was the first great principle in religious life, said the preacher. The second was, in the words of another verse, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets." The old Mosaic law commanded love to God and man. If this was observed it went further than costly sacrifices or splendid services in honor of the Author of our being. As a pre-requisite to loving God it was necessary to know him in his amiability and worthiness. It was impossible to love a being whom we did not know to be good true and just. It is the good and true everywhere that commands our love and veneration. It was not necessary that we should see God to love him. His works and character appealed to the senses. The child, whose mother had died in its infancy, loved the memory of its parent. All the great and good who have lived in the history of former ages obtained our love and veneration from their lives. The angels themselves, whom we love, were invisible. It was our duty to love God from considerations of gratitude and honor, in return for the benefits bestowed upon us at present and the promises vouchsafed for the future. Again, independent of any selfish considerations, we should love God for the great beauty of His character. Suppose it were possible for us to belong to another world, away from the heavenly jurisdiction, could we believe the works done in the universe, seeing that all things were done wisely and well, and not venerate and love the author of them? But He has done all for our happiness, and so much the more entitled to our gratitude. It was our privilege as well as duty to love Him. It was a blessing to us to be permitted to love Him. If an earthly prince of great power and goodness desired the friendship of any one of us, should we not feel gratified and be moved to a sense of affection for the honor and benefit bestowed upon us? God is the Prince of Princes, of greater power and greater goodness than any earthly sovereign, who says to you, "Give me thy heart." Love is a benevolent quality; it exalts and ennobles in its influence. To love a man or woman makes one better. How much more noble, then, does the love of God render us?

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

THE TORPEDO BOAT INTREPID—ACTIVITY IN THE CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.

The torpedo boat Intrepid arrived yesterday morning at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to take in stores before leaving for Newport, when experiments are to be made with Errison's new torpedo. The Intrepid was constructed in Boston, and was put in commission last month. She is 170 feet long by 34 feet wide, and draws $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water, having a tonnage of 450 tons, and her speed is about ten knots an hour. She is commanded by Commander A. P. Cooke, and her crew numbers about fifty. During the past fortnight she has been lying at the foot of Fourteenth street, North River, taking in the torpedoes, the efficiency of which will be tested as a weapon of defense in usual warfare before the Naval Senate Committee. The Intrepid left the navy-yard in the afternoon for her destination. With the exception of the Alert, and the Alarum, which is now building, she is the only torpedo-boat in the United States Navy.

The avenues and streets in Brooklyn Yard have just been named by Capt. Shufeldt, in charge of the yard. Entering the gates on York street, the road leading straight down is named Main street, and that by which the Admiral's residence is reached has been called High street. The avenues running from Main street to the back of the yard, on Flushing avenue, are Decatur, Perry, Chauncey, Warrington, McDonough, and Morris, all named after prominent naval officers. The cross streets are numbered one to five, inclusive. Park avenue runs from First street to Park street, the latter passing at the rear of the officers' quarters on Flushing avenue. Gibson street runs down to the Long Dock from Main street, and Dock street is along the water front. The names and numbers of the different avenues and streets are clearly painted on the buildings. Each building is now known by a number, and the officers' quarters by letters. A historical sketch of the Yard, with its buildings, is to be published for the convenience of visitors.

There are 1,170 men employed in the Yard; eighty were taken on last week in the steam engineering and construction departments. Several Spanish brass guns (trophies) have recently been mounted and placed about the Yard. Most of the officers who have been on vacations are back to duty. Admiral Rowan has not been away this Summer.

The Tennessee, which is now in the dry-dock undergoing repairs, will be fitted out for the Asiatic Station, and Capt. Schufeldt expects she will be ready for service by the middle or latter end of December next. The building of a new steam sloop is also going on in the construction department, and in the engineering department the boilers for the new sloop-of-war Marion, building at Portsmouth, N. H., are being manufactured. Provisions and clothing are at present being shipped to Key West, and Capt. Shufeldt states that they can enlist as many men for naval service as they want—all of the most efficient kind.

BOARD OF EMIGRATION.

INSPECTION OF THE INSTITUTIONS—A SATISFACTORY CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday morning at Castle Garden, and, after inspecting the various departments for the accommodation of emigrants, proceeded to Ward's Island. They were accompanied by Mayor Hunter, of Brooklyn; Mr. Libby, President of the Brooklyn Gas-works; Treasurer Cunningham, Mr. Cooper, and other gentlemen. The Commissioners present were: George Starr, President; James Lynch, George Forrest, Edmond Stephenson, Daniel Manger, and Mr. Strack. When the party visited Castle Garden about 400 Mormons, who had arrived on Monday by the Minnesota, were preparing to depart for Utah. They came chiefly from Denmark and Germany, and were composed largely of women and children. The visitors reached Ward's Island at 1:30 o'clock, and proceeded to inspect the various institutions. The hospitals, nursery, and male and female houses of refuge were examined, and the utmost cleanliness and regularity were observable in every department. The dormitories and hospitals were found in excellent condition, being thoroughly ventilated and kept with scrupulous exactness in regard to sanitary arrangements. The Superintendent, Col. Kiehbil, explained to the visitors the treatment of patients in the hospitals, and stated that every necessary in the way of nourishment was provided for them, the object aimed at being always to restore them to health as speedily as possible.

After visiting the institutions on the island, the Commissioners met in the board room to transact the ordinary routine business. Mr. Stephenson reported to the board that he found a ferry established on the island by parties who stated that they had received authority to do so from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and the Secretary, Mr. Jackson, was instructed to ascertain whether such privilege had been accorded to them, together with the reason for granting such permission. The Secretary was also directed to request the counsel to the board to report at the next meeting the progress made in settling the claims against the various steam-ship owners, for the support of persons landed here contrary to the stipulations required by the laws of the State, and for whose support the Commissioners of Emigration had to provide.

The party then adjourned to the residence of the Superintendent, and were entertained at luncheon. Here they were joined by Dr. Ford, Physician in Chief, and Dr. Henry, Surgeon in Chief, of the institutions, and Rev. Dr. Puchenski, the Catholic Chaplain. Mr. Stephenson's health was proposed, and in responding he observed that the appearance of the institutions on the island was the same every day throughout the year as on that occasion, and referred to the care and attention at all times bestowed upon those committed to the care of the Commissioners of Emigration. The medical staff, he said, was resident on the island, and always at hand when needed. In alluding to the system of education imparted in the schools, he said that the children committed to the island institutions were liberally educated for five years after landing, and instructed in some trade so as to enable them to work their way through the world when their term expired.

Mayor Hunter's health was then proposed, and in responding he said that it was the first time he had ever had the opportunity of inspecting the institutions in charge of the Commissioners of Emigration, and expressed his satisfaction at the admirable arrangements everywhere noticeable in the various departments. He said the population of Brooklyn was largely increased annually by emigrants, and they were equally interested with New-York in everything which tended to encourage emigration. Both cities, he said, were one in reality, and it was to be hoped that at no distant day they would be one in name and government. This country contained the representatives of all nations, and no single nation had ever achieved such grand results. He referred to the benevolent institutions of New-York, and the great exertions made to improve the condition of the poor. The prosperity of this country, he said, depended mainly upon the encouragement given to emigration, and he believed it was to the protection afforded to emigrants by the Commissioners of Emigration that New-York had become the great landing depot for European emigrants. He concluded by observing that the Legislature should foster and encourage the movement in every way possible.

Speeches were also made by Messrs. Strack, Forrest, Libby, Col. Kiehbil, and Dr. Ford.

BASE-BALL.

THE ATHLETICS DEFEATED BY THE MUTUALS.

Yesterday the Athletics, of Philadelphia, were badly defeated by the Mutuals on the Union Grounds. The game was the seventh of their championship series, and was witnessed by upward of 2,000 persons. The Mutuals never played a better fielding game than yesterday's, but four errors having been committed by them during the nine innings played. Their batting was also very good. After the third inning the Athletics, though several of their players made bases by good hits, were unable to score. In the fourth inning they had a player each on first and second bases and none out, but were unable to score a beautiful double play by Higham, Burdock and Nelson disposing of the first two, and a good throw from Higham to Nelson putting out the third before the desired run could be made. Another very fine double play by Anson and McGeary, of the Athletics, is worthy of mention. Stark and Burdock led the batting for the Mutuals, while Carey carried off all the honors in the field. For the Athletics, McGeary and Anson were the strongest at the bat, and Sutton and Reach did the best fielding. Mr. McLean was a very satisfactory umpire. In the pools before the game, the Athletics were favorites at odds of $100 to $80. The following is the score:

ATHLETIC.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
McMullin, c. f.	1	2	0	1	Higham, c.	0	2	6	4
McGeary, s. s.	2	2	1	4	Allison, r. f.	0	1	0	0
Anson, 1st b.	0	2	13	1	Start, 1st b.	1	3	12	0
McBride p.	0	1	1	1	Matthews, p.	1	0	0	2
Fisler, 2d b.	0	0	2	2	Hatfield, l. f.	1	1	2	0
Reach, r. f.	0	0	2	0	Nelson, 2d b.	0	0	3	2
Sutton, 3d b.	0	0	3	3	Burdock, 3d b.	1	3	3	3
Clapp, c.	0	1	3	0	Remsen, c. f.	0	0	1	0
Gedney, l. f.	0	0	1	0	Carey, s. s.	2	1	0	4
Total	3	8	27	12	Total	6	11	27	15

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Athletic	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
Mutual	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0—6

Runs Earned—Athletic, 1; Mutual, 0.
Bases by Errors—Athletic, 4; Mutual, 7.
Wides pitched by Mathews, 36; by McBride, 15.
Total Base Hits—Mutual, 13; Athletic, 9.
Fielding Errors—Mutual, 4; Athletic, 9.
Umpire—Mr. Wm. McLean, of Philadelphia.
Time of Game—One hour and forty minutes.

To-day the Atlantics and Athletics will play on the Union Grounds, and the Chicago and Red Stockings at Boston.

Fire Commissioner Van Cott will act as umpire in the game between the married and single members of the Lincoln Club, of the Seventh Assembly District, which takes place at Hoboken this afternoon.

THE SUAVIAN FESTIVAL.

The second day's festivities of the Suavian celebration, known as the Cannstatt Volksfest, attracted a vast concourse of people to Jones' Wood yesterday. The Belvidere and dancing platform of the adjoining grounds were frequented by vast crowds of dancers, and it is estimated that more than 25,000 persons visited the festival grounds. The great feature of the day was a fantastic and grotesque procession, got up at great expense in gorgeous style, which came off later in the afternoon. Some 300 persons, all in costumes representing ancient characters, participated in the procession, which embraced allegorical representations of ancient and modern civilization, agriculture, industry, the arts and sciences. Several trucks fitted out in gorgeous style, were drawn in the procession, entironed on which were a number of representatives of the different branches participating. Police Commissioners Matsell and Voorhies visited the grounds during the day, and were received by the Committee of the Volksfest Association.

KIDNAPPING IN NEW-JERSEY.

On Monday afternoon a woman very poorly attired was seen begging in Newark, accompanied by a little girl tastefully dressed. When they reached the house of E. J. Bacorn, in Montclair, the girl was questioned. She said that her name was McGovern, that her parents lived in Lock street, Newark, and that the woman had induced her away from her hom by a promise of candy. Mr. Bacorn took her into his house and held her to await the action of her parents. The abductor of the child was not arrested.

ESCAPE OF FILKINS FROM PRISON.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 15.—John J. Filkins, the Albany express robber, escaped from Clinton Prison this morning by passing out of the main gate in citizen's clothes. [illegible]

SALARY BROKERS.

HOW THEY CHEAT GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

POSTMASTER JAMES DETERMINED TO BREAK UP THE BUSINESS IN HIS DEPARTMENT—NEW FACTS RELATIVE TO THE CASE OF WINSHIP.

During the trial of Edward K. Winship, the defaulting salary broker, which is just ended, it came out that most of those who regularly obtained loans from him were Government employes in the Post Office and Custom-house. To anticipate their salaries one month, they paid to salary brokers a premium of from $100 to $150 annually. The business is a relic of the war, as the salary broker was then a parasite of the army, who, when the exchequer was depleted, relieved the necessities of the officers at exorbitant rates, and in most cases divided with the Paymasters, who secured them against loss. Among the 3,000 Government employes in this City are many who were officers during the late war, and who, notwithstanding they had left mercantile pursuits to join the army, were only too willing to continue in the service of the Government. The salaries of the 1,200 employes in the Post Office and its sub-stations, do not average $80 per month per man. The Customs and Revenue employes are better paid, receiving 50 per cent. more salary.

So pernicious has been the effect on those who have fallen into the clutches of these cormorants, that Postmaster James and Collector Arthur have determined to co-operate in devising some way to check their demoralizing traffic. Most of the corruption that has existed among subordinate officials may be attributed to the fact that the offenders, driven to desperation, have robbed the mails, or invited bribes, to prevent their being incarcerated in Ludlow Street Jail, a subservient Judge being always ready to make out the commitment for any delinquent debtor. In order that the business might be more successfully prosecuted, the half dozen brokers conjoined their interests and employed counsel to appeal a decision of Judge Donohue's, "that the business of shaving the pay accounts of Government employes was prejudicial to public policy."

Postmaster James, having been in turn an Inspector, Weigher, and Deputy Collector of Customs, is undoubtedly better acquainted with the practical details of civil service than any of the public officials in this City. For years he has seen the dissipation, destitution, and misery entailed upon the families of those who habitually hypothecated their salaries. He says that he has always inveighed against the practice, and in one of the first orders he issued in the Post Office he warned the clerks against anticipating their monthly salaries. Finding that this course did not avail, he made inquiries as to the extent of the operations of the brokers among the clerks. Ascertaining that the situation of a large number of them was almost inextricable, he issued orders giving them all sixty days in which to settle the claims against them. At the same time he sent for some of the brokers, and advised them to abandon the business. This proceeding on the part of the Postmaster compelled a number of unfortunates to state their embarrassments to him, and in many cases he devised ways and means to relieve them. Last week the Postmaster was informed that the brokers are increasing in numbers, and angling for more victims. He decided that it would be detrimental to the service, and also an injustice to his bondsmen, to permit parties whose impecuniosity is such as to necessitate their giving one-tenth of their entire salary to handle letters and valuables passing through the mails. Accordingly, he, yesterday, called the attention of his employes to the order issued March 26, 1873, which said:

It having come to the knowledge of the Postmaster that a large number of the employes of this office are in the habit of anticipating their pay at erroneous and illegal rates of interest, thereby leading to attachments and arrests, clerks are hereby notified that any employe detected in such practices hereafter will be removed immediately.
(Signed) T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

That no employe may have an excuse for disregarding the order, the Postmaster at the same time directed that whenever it may become necessary for a clerk to receive any portion of his salary before the end of the month, the Superintendent of Divisions may indorse the application, when the Cashier will make the required payment. It is believed that the strict enforcement of this order will paralyze, if not exterminate the harpies who have, for the past six years, been the cause of many a man's ruin.

Since Winship's flight and subsequent incarceration, several parties have attempted to inveigle his creditors to invest again in the same business. Mr. Frederick Ogden, formerly Assistant Auditor and Paymaster in the Custom-house, in a circular letter to Winship's creditors, proposes that each of them shall leave with him a bank-book and check-book, in order that he may draw checks in favor of the employes of the Custom-house and Post Office, for the amounts that may be required by them, and he will send the checks to be signed by the depositors, retaining the assignments of the pay accounts as collaterals until the 28th day of the month on which they fall due, this being two or three days before pay-day, when he will go with the depositor and draw the money from the Auditor at the Custom-house; the charge for the money advanced to be seven per cent. per annum interest, and a commission varying from six to ten per cent. per month. Mr. Ogden believes that $100,000 can be profitably lent on these terms every month, and desires to continue the business, assuring the creditors that they can retrieve their losses by placing an honest man in the business as Winship's successor. Inquiries made at the Custom-house and Post Office disclosed the fact that Mr. Ogden possesses no facilities for transacting any business with either his father, who is the Auditor of the Custom-house, or with Mr. Harvey Major, the Treasurer and Cashier of the Post Office.

Mr. Winship's creditors can see by the following abstract where their money went:

Total amount of capital received		$1,467,532 20
Repayments of capital withdrawn	$996,948 61	
Amount of claims outstanding	20,000 00	
Total amount of dividends, profits, or interest paid	339,248 13	
Amount paid for clerk hire	10,089 69	
Rent, janitor's fees, stationery, legal expenses, &c.	20,710 71	
Personal living expenses for six years	48,000 00	
Net losses in business, estimated (to balance)	32,535 06—	$1,467,532 20

Among the people who, through Mr. Winship, were making haste to get rich off the salaries of Government employes, are the following-named gentlemen, with the amount of capital on which they drew three and one-half per cent. interest per month. It will be seen that they are mostly gentlemen from the rural districts:

N. G. & D. Miller, Terryville, Conn.	$40,000
Lyman A. George, Wrentham, Mass.	23,000
Wm. C. Ely, Clyde, N. Y.	23,000
W. M. Burdick, Watertown, N. Y.	10,000
F. M. McKeon, Clyde, N. Y.	5,000
W. E. McKee, New-Haven, Conn.	10,000
Middleton Bros., No. 5 Maiden Lane, New-York City	25,000
Hiram Miller, Troy, N. Y.	4,000
G. R. Sherman, Petersburg, Va.	10,000
H. B. Willard, Port Henry, N. Y.	5,000
T. F. Neville, New-York City	15,000
Daniel Birdsall, New-York City	25,000
S. H. Wetherbee, New-York City	25,000
I. I. Nathans, New-York City	14,000
H. S. Kissam, New-York City	7,500
E. H. Hotchkiss, New-York City	14,000
Morris Altman, New-York City	3,000
Albert and Julius Hart, New-York City	3,000
Edward Bridges, Brooklyn	8,000
Nelson Burdick, Watertown	3,000
M. L. Clawson, New-York City	3,000
F. C. Kline, Kingston, Canada	1,200
E. D. Colvin, New-York City	4,000
E. M. Drake, New-York City	5,000
W. R. Esher, New-York City	9,500
A. Ford, New-York City	5,000
C. H. Farrington, Brooklyn	5,000
John A. Gilbert, New-York City	5,000
G. W. Goff, Jersey City, N. J.	10,000
A. F. Goodnow, New-York City	10,000
C. A. Hoyt, New-York City	7,000
D. S. Kimberly, Brooklyn	5,000
C. M. Loper, Paterson, N. J.	2,500
A. D. Shaw, New-York City	3,000
E. C. Irish, New-York City	2,000
G. H. Irish, New-York City	2,700
W. E. Rich, New-York City	4,500
P. C. Schenck, New-York City	4,000
John Luise, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	4,000
D. C. Shepherd, New-York City	8,000
H. Spaulding, New-York City	5,000
A. D. Shaw, New-York City	3,700
E. J. Spink, New-York City	6,000
E. J. Stannard, New-York City	500
Edward Thornton, Brooklyn	5,500
C. M. Warring, Brooklyn	4,200
J. Sprague Meeker, New-York City	25,000

These gentlemen are anxiously awaiting the Referee's decision, which will probably be given to-day.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FAIR.

The annual exhibition of the Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of Westchester County commenced yesterday. The day was chiefly occupied in the reception and arrangement of the products of farm, garden, and household. On Wednesday there will be an exhibition of thoroughbreds on the track in front of the grand stand, and on Thursday of roadsters and an exhibition of equestrianship. At noon on Thursday the annual address will be delivered from the balcony of Floral Hall by Hon. E. P. Baird, of Yonkers. The fifth annual [illegible] under the auspices of the society took place in the Floral Hall, on the Fair Grounds, on Monday evening, and proved a brilliant affair. The [illegible] teries, and ceiling of the spacious [illegible] tastefully decorated with appropriate [illegible] streamers, &c., and presented a [illegible] ful effect, and the main floor [illegible] crowded. The famous West Point [illegible]

NOTES FROM FRANCE.

THE RUSSO-SPANISH QUESTION—AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

FRENCH PRESS SENTIMENT AND ITS REGULATION—RECENT ELECTIONS—A LITTERATEUR SUIT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1874.

Within the past few weeks we have had some singular comments respecting the course of Russia in the matter of Spanish recognition, and it is evident that the journals of this city would say a great deal more if they were free to be disagreeable to the Germans. But nothing stronger than a mild joke escapes observation, and anything unpleasant to German ears immediately gives rise to a visit from a polite gentleman from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, who has no difficulty in proving the necessity at this particular moment of extreme reticence. As restless as French journalists are when under restraint, they seem to submit upon this point with the best grace in the world. The day will come, they say, when we can speak our minds; at present we must wear the yoke. These are symptoms which show that this ominous silence is becoming extremely provoking to the public men of Berlin, and, in fact, open attacks are preferable. If perfectly free the bad feeling of the press would soon exhaust itself, but being restrained, it is constantly finding expression in covert sneers which, it would seem to me, must be intolerable to a German. Although the German Ambassador is everywhere treated with a studied politeness which seems contemptuous, he yet has to hear himself called the "Prussian" Ambassador day after day. If Count Harry Arnim found that too provoking to be borne, what must be the feeling of Prince Hohenlohe? Prince Bismarck has interfered with the press in one or two instances, but I am informed that he recently complained that this did not give the French Government the right to use his name in the most trivial cases, and in discussions which were more annoying to it than to the Germans. In a reserved way the press treats of Russia's refusal to recognize the Government of Marshal Serrano, and some think that we had something to do with the matter. According to this view, Russia, always friendly to the United States, declined to follow Germany because aware of the Porto Rico project, and because the Emperor knew it to be hostile to American policy. This view of the matter has reduced to silence that portion of the Republican press which began to attack us severely for pressing the Virginius claims at such a moment upon "a struggling sister republic." This sentimental view of the matter is not mitigated by the palpable fact that Spain is a republic in nothing but name, and that, regarded as a system of Government, it is very far from being according to our republican ideas.

AUSTRIA'S ATTITUDE.

The Austrian press has also been discussing the same topic with some energy. The new *Fremdenblatt*, of Vienna, gave an article in the number which arrived here yesterday, demonstrating that Austria, in associating herself with Germany in the matter, helped the latter country enormously, without doing anything to displease the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. It says:

"It is not without reason that we pretend that by adopting the German proposition in spite of the refusal of Russia, the Austro-Hungarian Empire has saved Germany from a very serious diplomatic defeat. Count Andrassy has rendered a service to Prince Bismarck, or, if it is preferred, the Emperor Francis Joseph has obliged the Emperor of Germany. But it is going away from the truth to say that in showing ourselves friendly to Prussia, we have done so at the expense of our friendship with Russia."

Qui s'excuse s'accuse, says the French proverb, and one here asks the necessity for such an apology. Has the course of Austria given offense at Saint Petersburg? It is natural to suppose that the Czar should wish to be consulted in such important matters, particularly after the agreement made at the meeting of the three Emperors, but otherwise it cannot make much difference to him, I should suppose. Germany must have consulted Russia before taking such a step, and doubtless the refusal was a well-understood thing in advance; but it is clear that the other powers were hoodwinked to a certain extent, and from what I can hear, this fact has not heightened the friendship felt for Germany in the diplomatic world.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The electoral contest in Anjou is growing more and more heated every day, and from the violence of the abuse daily poured out upon the Empire, it is clear that the Bonapartist is rapidly gaining ground. M. Berger would certainly have been elected if the Septennate had not put forward a candidate for the first time. The Government is at the bottom of this electoral manœuvre. If the field were left to the Republicans, Legitimists, and Bonapartists, the latter would win beyond much question; but by bringing in the personal popularity of Marshal MacMahon, it is possible to divide the vote so that no candidate will get an absolute majority. When there has to be a second vote, the Republicans generally win, because their strength lies in the cities, where men are easily led to the polls, while the farmers cannot be taken away from their labor in the fields two days in succession. M. Bruas was brought forward to defeat M. Berger. Although there are no possible hopes of his own election, the "Septennalist" may yet prevent the Bonapartist from winning. According to our latest reports, however, this is a matter which is open to a fair amount of suspicion. M. Bruas is losing ground daily, and M. Berger is gaining ground in the country, while in the towns the Republican candidate is assured a large majority already.

FRANCO-ITALIAN RELATIONS.

It is believed that the Orénoque will soon be withdrawn from Civita Vecchia, and it is said that a grand naval review will be given at Toulon to furnish a plausible excuse. There is no doubt that the Duc Decazes has come to an understanding with Victor Emmanuel upon the subject, and that the latter has consented to allow the French Government the widest liberty in the management of its Ultramontanes. They will naturally show their teeth on this occasion, since the withdrawal of the vessel placed at the disposition of the Pope will be regarded as an affront to them. Victor Emmanuel is said to have conducted this matter personally, and to have declined to permit it an entry into the records of diplomacy. He has treated it *à l'amiable*, and always with a view to the embarrassments of the French Government. It is thought that the Orénoque will be recalled during the present month.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

I presume that quarrels and disputes between authors and their publishers are quite as frequent in the United States as in Europe, but with you they are less frequently settled in the courts of law. The reason for this difference in parallel cases is found in the fact that French authors do not have much confidence in the men who exercise the profession of publisher, or *editeur*, as he is called here. All transactions between authors and publishers are put in writing. Literary contracts are severely precise in their wording, are written upon *papier timbré*, signed and witnessed in double, each party keeping a copy. In many cases an author takes his lawyer with him to his publisher for the purpose of seeing that there are no flaws in his document. Once signed the author is spared the trouble of defending his rights, for if the contract is violated he can call upon the tribunals—upon the armed force of the country in case of need—to protect his contract. But, although hedged around by many legal measures and every possible precaution, the relations between authors and publishers are very little better than elsewhere. They lead a cat and dog life at best. If the profits come in but slowly, the poor but self-satisfied author feels sure that the publisher is at the bottom of it. That a work of so much merit as his should fail to sell, passes his comprehension. It occurs to him that there must be underhand work somewhere, and he puts spies upon his publisher, sets snares for him, or tries to get at the secrets of his business by bribing the minor employés. A five-franc piece makes the porter remember that several cases of books, looking very like those in question, have been sent to the interior cities. The author becomes convinced that the publisher is cheating him. It is just possible that it is the knowledge of this fact which makes the publisher little anxious to push the book, and the fact that so many publishers (in France, I mean,) are elastic in their dealings with authors may be partly due to the well-understood fact that they are generally suspected whether honest or not. However that may be, it is true that a great many manage to get before the courts. A literary suit of the kind was decided the other day. M. Eugene Loudun wrote two books which had considerable success, since the two ran through the very respectable number of seventeen editions. One was entitled "Les Victoires de l'Empire," the other "Les Péres de l'Eglise." As the author had a special object in writing these books, and desired to render them accessible to all, he stipulated that they should be sold at a very small sum per copy. When he made this contract with Paul Dupont, the publisher, the price was fixed at one franc per volume. M. Dupont, it appears, thought that the author was by far too exigent in his demands, and did not long conform to the agreement. Excited by the success of the books, he raised the price to thirty sous per copy. But the worst part of the business was that he failed to notify the author, who had a certain percentage, and put the difference to his own credit. As soon as informed of this change in the price of his book, M. Loudun observed to M. Dupont that this increase of a third in the price of the book, not provided for in the contract, and not authorized by him, was absolutely contrary to his intentions. At the time he had the right of disposing of his book as he pleased, he had not concealed from his publisher the reasons he had for fixing the price at one franc. He wished to place it within the reach of all; and many persons, as M. Dupont must be aware, would purchase a work sold at one franc when they would hesitate before paying thirty sous. It was, therefore, at the expense of the publicity he sought more than money, that this change was made. M. Dupont gave no satisfaction to the author, who then cited him before the courts, and demanded 3,000 francs damages. Before the Tribunal of Commerce, the author gained his case, and the publisher appealed. There the judgment of the Tribunal of Commerce was confirmed. The judgment is based upon the consideration that the cheaper the work the more copies will be sold. The aim of the author was the widest possible publicity, and this being in the contract, it was an evidence of the intention of the parties at the time. But, moreover, the court stated that there was a more solid question involved, for in all such cases the terms of the contract must be regarded as the law regulating the two parties, and one party has no right to change the contract to his own profit without the knowledge and consent of the other party to it. M. Dupont has to pay 3,000 francs damages, and this will probably lead to another suit, for he is now doing all he can to prevent giving the author the publicity he desires. But, being bound by a contract, M. Loudun can not withdraw his works from M. Dupont, who is forced to sell them at one franc and pay damages besides, and who wants to get his revenge. Hence, another suit must be brought before the Tribunal of Commerce praying to have the contract canceled, and the financial part of the affair settled by experts upon a just and equitable basis. This is an application of the French law upon literary property, or upon the property right of authors in their works.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Assistant District Attorney Nolan prosecuting, a young man named Ferdinand Braundsberg was placed on trial charged with stealing clothing, jewelry, gold coins, and other property, valued in all at $670, the property of his brother-in-law, Joseph B. Muro, whose store at One Hundred and Thirtieth street and Third avenue was broken into and robbed on the night of the 15th of August. Cornelius Tobin and John Hunt, in whose possession the stolen property was found, were used as State's evidence, and swore that the larceny had been committed by Braundsberg in revenge for alleged ill-treatment on the part of Muro. The prisoner was found guilty and sent to State Prison for four years and six months. Hunt and Tobin were subsequently discharged by District Attorney Nolan.... Patrick Dobbins, a youthful member of the "Swamp gang," was charged with felonious assault. It appeared that on the 19th of July Dobbins inflicted six distinct stabs on Antoine Costa, a Spanish stevedore, at the sailors' boarding-house, No. 74 Oliver street, inflicting injuries which kept the complainant confined to hospital for two weeks. The jury could not agree to a verdict, and were discharged.

A STREET FIGHT.

Two notorious roughs, named Patrick Quinn, alias "Paddy the Smasher," and Martin Neary, alias "Fiddler Neary," instigated by Johnny Murphy and Joe Coburn, engaged in a fight yesterday afternoon at the corner of Mott and Houston streets. The fracas was broken up by the arrival of Patrolmen Wilson and Shine, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who arrested the combatants and took them to the Mulberry street Police Station. Both the men were severely cut about the head and face, and were locked up. On the appearance of the Police Joe Coburn fled and thus escaped arrest. Johnny Murphy walked into the station-house to intercede for Neary, but for some unexplained reason was allowed to depart without molestation.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

That "immediate" explanation of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction has not yet been furnished to the Aldermanic Committee, although the board has been engaged during the past fortnight in preparing a defense of some kind. The "vast amount of clerical labor" required to dispose effectually of the charges in Mr. Howe's report of course accounts for the delay in the completion of the Commissioners' defense; but how long it will take to furnish it no one except perhaps Mr. Stern and Mr. Laimbeer knows. The Commissioners, it is alleged, will in their reply confine themselves altogether to an explanation of the charges in Mr. Howe's report, evading those which have since appeared in THE TIMES, and which are equally damaging to the reputation of the Commissioners. The exposures have astonished many respectable citizens who had hoped for better things from some, at least, of the Commissioners.

THE VOYAGE FROM BERMUDA TO NEW-YORK.

The iron steam-ship Canima, for some time running to Bermuda from this port, under contract with the British Government, has been sent to the ship-yard of Messrs. Wm. Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, where she will be spar-decked, and handsome hardwood cabins put in, with accommodations for sixty first-class passengers. The framing and sides are to be of iron, at a cost of $25,000. The Canima will resume her trips to Bermuda on Nov. 10, and in the meantime her place is taken by the iron steam-ship Georgia.

THE SEWING-MACHINE SWINDLE.

Robert J. Mulligan and the two boys, Bernard McLaughlin and William J. Corigan, who were arrested on Monday, charged with swindling by sending circulars through the country offering the agency of a worthless sewing-machine on the receipt of money to pay the charges, were taken before Justice Flammer, of the Tombs Police Court, yesterday. No person having appeared to make a charge against them, the prisoners were discharged.

THE SOUTHERN SITUATION.

VOICE OF THE PRESS OF THAT SECTION.

DANGER SPRINGING FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF WHITE LEAGUES—A WAR OF RACES IMMINENT.

Our recent Southern exchanges have much to say upon the subject of the organization of White Leagues, as the revived Kuklux gangs are called. The more cautious and conservative, even of the Democratic papers, deprecate such action; those journals, on the other hand, which in the recent past have been noted for their feelings of bitter hostility toward the North and the Union, sometimes openly expressed, but usually sullenly manifested, encourage this new form of Kuklux organization, and denounce the General and State Governments for movements to prevent evil results from them. Below we present extracts from editorial articles and other sources received by yesterday's mails:

A PROTEST FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

From the Knoxville Chronicle (Rep.)

It is the same effort to array the white and black race against each other in bitter warfare by appeals to the prejudices of the former, and by the misrepresentations of the scope and objects of the much-misrepresented law. The result of this agitation is seen in Gibson County, and in many other places throughout the South. The *Press and Herald* (Dem.) in its feeble way has done what it could to aid in encouraging others to stir up this trouble. The same unscrupulous, incendiary class of articles published throughout Middle and West Tennessee have brought upon the fair name of Tennessee a series of barbarous crimes. These have been published far and wide, wherever newspapers are read. Already we see the results in our correspondence. Men from every part of the country write to know whether they would be safe here, and whether immigration is desired. These infernal masked murderers have turned the State backward in its progressive march many years.

DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION TO THE COLOR LINE.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion (Dem.)

It will be fourteen months before an election will be held in this State, and it will be for county officers, members of the Legislature, and Congressmen. In that election to the friends of reform in each county and district may be safely confided the management of their own affairs. In the white counties it is to be presumed the whites can take care of the public interests without recourse to the "color line." In the black counties it is not to be supposed that the colored voters will be attracted over that "line" into a white man's party, based upon the idea of discriminating against them and proscribing them on account of their race. That line may suit you, brother *Herald*, in Tishomingo, where the whites are probably ten to one; but to us in Hinds, where the colored majority is 2,000 and upward, and the races are getting along peaceably, it will not work so well. It will be two years before a general election will be held in this State. That will be the Presidential election, in which we will undertake now to say that none of the national parties will adopt a "color line" platform; but both, or all of them, if they profess to be national, will place themselves squarely upon the doctrine enunciated by the conventions of 1872. It will be three years before an election for State officers will take place, and in that canvass issues wholly unexpected may be introduced. The Presidential election which intervenes, will probably change the whole aspect of the case. If the path of our Northern friends to victory is not obstructed by movements in the South which will be construed into a design to overthrow the constitutional amendments securing freedom to the blacks, and to which all parties in that section are solemnly pledged, a change of the Administration at Washington may pave the way to an easy triumph for reform in our State Government, without all the anarchy and strife, and perhaps bloodshed, and interruption of business and disturbance of values, which must necessarily accompany the employment of the "color line" as a political slogan. In this article we have not considered the question of numbers and their inevitable bearing upon a contest the very terms and nature of which would tend to place the two races on opposite sides, with a majority of 20,000 in favor of the blacks. We have drawn our conclusions from stronger premises. True wisdom consists in following what we believe to be right, rather than what we may apprehend to be expedient; but in this instance justice and expediency are concurrent.

WHITE REPUBLICANS AND NEGROES ALONE SUFFER.

From the Vicksburg (Miss.) Times (Rep.)

It is indeed a notable fact that, while the white people in various localities of the South are perfecting their organizations upon the "color line," and passing "blood and thunder" resolutions denouncing in unmeasured terms those who dare to differ with them, especially the poor negroes, the colored people, and, in fact, Republicans generally, are unanimously opposed to such an issue. They invariably adopt conciliatory resolutions, such as are calculated to promote a spirit of peace and good will among men. We are well aware that reports of uprisings among the negroes are not wanting, and that they are charged with drilling and organizing, and thereby inciting riot and bloodshed, but we have yet to learn of a single instance where the murderous mob was composed of black men, and the victims were white Democrats. On the contrary, it is notorious that upon white Republicans and negroes the terrible vengeance of mob violence is always satiated. The graves of the victims of the Coushatta massacre, who were buried where they fell, without inquest or any formality, and the sixteen men who were slaughtered in Tennessee, afford striking evidence of the fact that Democrats are not the sufferers. It is equally well known that white Democrats are the self-appointed executioners.

THE NEED OF PRUDENCE AND MODERATION.

From the Natchez (Miss.) Democrat (Dem.)

The fruits which we predicted would come of the White League and color line issues, when they were first proposed to be sprung in Louisiana, have already begun to blossom, and they threaten to be bitter fruits indeed for those who hoped by means of such issues to achieve political disenthralment. Bad men have, as we predicted, provoked violence, and bloodshed and murder have been the results, and the White League is charged, and will in the North be held responsible, whether justly or not, for murders which in several cases have followed collisions. The result is already seen in the action of the Administration, reported in our dispatches. Louisiana, and, perhaps, Tennessee, Alabama, South Carolina, and Mississippi are to be again subjected to a quasi-military domination, where Federal bayonets will be used to sustain Radical aggressiveness and usurpation. It may not be too late to correct the abuses which have thus changed the attitude of the Administration toward the South from one of passive favor to one of hostile interposition. What is wanted now above all things is prudence and moderation, coupled with firmness and resolution. Every row, riot, or disturbance between the races now will be magnified at the North and urged as a further reason for the sending of armed soldiers among us, as a further evidence of the need of additional reconstruction. The white men of the South have now more than ever every incentive to be conciliatory, forbearing, and patient, in every case and everywhere, save only where the protection of life and property imposes the solemn duty of meeting actual violence with blows, and force with arms. Then, of course, we should say strike and spare not till the violence be effectually checked. Fortunately we, in this locality, have no trouble of the kind. The races here are amicably disposed, one to another, and all desire peace. May it ever continue so.

REASSURING REPORTS FROM MISSISSIPPI.

From the Starkville (Miss.) Whig.

Here in Oktibbeha everything is so very quiet, and the people are thinking so little about politics, that we deem it scarcely necessary to pass any resolutions expressive of our peaceable intentions. We have some eccentric characters, who say they are very anxious for the race issue, but they are men either of small capacity, or so little influence, that the people pay scarcely any attention to them. It has been asserted that the colored people here have been holding meetings into which they admitted no one but their own race, and that their object was to form a black man's party. We have inquired diligently as to those meetings, and find they have never held but two, that the last one was more than a month ago, that they were intended solely for agricultural and business purposes, that they failed to organize at all, and have ceased to hold any meetings. Some of our good citizens became really alarmed about these meetings, which had no political significance whatever, and really amounted to nothing. If we had had a newspaper in this county which looked after such matters we might have had a first-class sensation here in Oktibbeha. We are very much gratified at the turn things are taking in our State. It seems that the people are determined to have peace, and attend to their own business.

VIEWS OF A COLORED MEN'S ORGAN.

From the Vicksburg (Miss.) Field Hand (Rep.)

Hate of the Union, malice toward free institutions, and all the bad passions the result of caste and prejudice, which have heretofore been smothered from fear and necessity, are becoming strengthened, engendered anew in the hearts of men, and fostered into renewed existence by a continued mourning for the "lost cause," and is resulting in the social ostracism of every man or woman, white or black, however pure, high or good, who are and ever have been true and devoted to their country. Nor is this all. It is increasing and intensifying organized lawlessness, causing renewed scenes of murder to daily occur, depriving honest men of their rights of citizenship. So intense is the feeling of hatred, so positive are some of the more hot-headed of the leaders in their movements, that if they are allowed to be continued they will, ere long, cause the Stars and Stripes to again trail in the dust, only to be raised to heaven again over the bodies of countless slain. The speeches of to-day and the import of the press is of the same character as it was in 1860, and the individual who, for a single moment, dreams that the so-called color line policy is only a war against ignorant negroes is a fool, and is unable in the passing events to judge the thoughts and purposes of men. No such war is intended. The negro is only being used as a pretext for the commission of deeds of the most hellish character. The negro forsooth! Is it to be for a single moment believed that enlightened and intelligent Southern men dread the uprising of that class of ignorance which only requires a decisive and steady look to be cowed and conquered? Ah, no! The war is against educated colored men, men who form sound reasoning, prove themselves to be men worthy of every right, civil, political, and social, that is engendered in any member of the human family. The war is also upon that class of white men who have come South, and, making it their home, recognize in the aspiring and intelligent colored man a creature like himself, after the image of God.

THE SEIZURE OF ARMS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

From the New-Orleans Bulletin, (Dem.,) Sept. 9.

One of the most bold and cowardly outrages ever perpetrated on the American people by any set of hirelings was effected yesterday afternoon on Canal street. Under orders from those higher in authority, the Police seized, under an order from a Police magistrate, several cases of guns belonging to private parties, on the alleged ground that these weapons were to be used for riotous purposes. Without heeding even the common proprieties, the coward Kellogg insists on thus trampling the people of this city in the dust. The Constitution of the United States, with its guarantees that her citizens shall always enjoy the right to bear arms, is laughed at, and the usurper, by a tinkle of his little bell, orders, as would Robespierre or Danton, the seizure of a citizen's property simply because his craven heart fears they may be used against him. This outrage will have the effect exactly contrary to that expected. Mr. Kellogg need not think that the capture of a few private arms will serve to silence the opposition to his hated Government. The time has arrived for our people to appreciate the fact that their honor, manhood, and liberty are at stake. If we quietly submit to a slavery like that in store for us through the dastardly acts of those supporting the *de facto*, we sincerely trust the heel of oppression will bear harder upon us. Everything that a citizen of Louisiana has to battle for is at stake, and, much as we deprecate turmoil and bloodshed, we believe even death would be better than such a submission. Let our people be cool and determined. Hasty and disorganized action is never successful. Let all prepare for any emergency that may arise.

THE COUSHATTA MASSACRE JUSTIFIED.

From the Shreveport (La.) Times, (White League Organ.)

Nowhere in Louisiana could Twitchell, Dewees, and Edgerton have been brought to justice through the courts; nowhere in Louisiana can the people, through the courts, obtain protection against the wrongful acts of the public officials Kellogg and his party have put over them. In very truth, there is no law in Louisiana for its white inhabitants, and our people are reduced to the extremity of abandoning the country or of resorting to the inherent right of self-protection—call it revolution if you will. The corrupt and incompetent officials of Natchitoches, Lincoln, and other parishes ought to have been got rid of by legal means; but there was no possibility of reaching them through the machinery of the Government, and the people were justifiable in resorting to the law of self-protection and forcing them to abdicate. The six carpet-baggers of Red River Parish ought to have been arrested, tried, convicted, and punished through the courts of the State; but the courts of the State were their creatures and instruments, and the people rightfully judged, condemned, and punished them.

SOME "DEMOCRATIC" RESOLUTIONS.

A convention of Democrats held in a town in Macon County, Ala., on the 5th inst., was the scene of several violent speeches. Among the resolutions adopted were these:

Resolved, That Alabama being a white man's country, we should all determine in spite of Grant, Sumner, Busteed, Glass, or the devil, to have white men to rule over us, let the consequences be what they may.

Resolved, If there be in our midst, which God forbid, any white man who for the love of filthy lucre, or from any cause whatsoever, has in time past strayed from the path of rectitude and honor, and joined with our enemies in their attempt to trample under foot the honor and liberties of his race and country, let him come forward, confess his sins, turn from the error of his way, wash from his hands the odorous impurities of the unclean thing, and we will again receive him into our ranks as a friend and companion, though he may descend from the highest round of the ladder of infamy with Glass, or rise from the filthiest pool of Radicalism with Ben Thompson. But should there be found any man with a white skin, so hardened in dishonor as still to persist in his course, then let him be accursed, and let every honest man shun and denounce him, and let him be branded with such an indelible stigma of disgrace that his children and his children's children shall blush at the mention of his name.

A DESPAIRING APPEAL TO THE WHITE MEN TO KEEP QUIET.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Herald, (Dem.)

Now and then, no doubt, the idea has crossed the scalawag mind that they have carried things with too high a hand, and that their mendacious apologies would not pass current with the majority. Their distrust had nothing to do with conscience or any of the Christian virtues, but the Republican Party has only had alarms about the availability of their devilish plausibility and devices. Their infernal character and origin had nothing to do with their qualms. But we are now on a fearful crisis. The conjunction of the hour has reopened a square issue between the leaders and chiefs of the terrorists and destructives, and the tax-paying multitude who are most interested, and before all things else, in a peaceful and prosperous government. And here is the danger. Now that the country is about to place these monsters of sin and shame on trial, we should look to it with a trembling solicitude that we furnish the enemy no subsidy in the shape of side issues upon which we cannot stand a second. Now a ruined commerce; a bloody conflict between sections; a grim catalogue of reconstruction outrages and crimes, and a premeditated war of races, are elements entering into the arraignment of the Radical Party and upon which the American people mean to have a hearing, and it will never, never do for us to come in just in the nick of time and divert attention from the illustrious criminal at the bar to ourselves, and shift from the party that has ruined the country and that awaits sentence the punishment that is now uplifted and ready to drop where it should fall. Speeches, such as have been recently reported of some of our most conspicuous names, are hurtful and censurable to the last degree. All unjust treatment of the negro, every act of outrage, is a tenfold argument for the Civil Rights infamy that no scalawag brain can equal. And what need is there for any irregularity of speech or action? Is there a man in Georgia who distrusts our Governor's courage, patriotism, discretion, or vigilance? Let us be eternally on our guard lest we shift or allow to be shifted the onus of wrong and shame that is now on the shoulders of every radical in the land. How these subverters of peace and good will between the sections would bless their patron saint, old Beelzebub, for any such help as the hot-heads of the South are asked to furnish! Let dignified self-control and a magnanimous bearing disappoint the anarchists.

FALL BOOK TRADE SALE.

The semi-annual trade sale of books was continued at Clinton Hall, Astor place, yesterday. The attendance was small though the bidding was lively and the books put up brought good prices. Marooner's Island Stories brought 75c.; History of the Robbins, by Mrs. Trimmers, sold for $1; Elliott's Debates on the Federal Constitution, retailed at $20, brought $2 26; Flanders on Fire Insurance brought $4 75, and Mrs. Hale's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations sold for $1 25; Cecil's Book on Natural History, by S. H. Peabody, and Dolls' Club Series brought 25 cents per vol. Æsop's Fables sold for 37 cents. The Beehive of Fun sold for 50 cents. Marooner's Island, by F. R. Goulding, sold for 50c.; What Shall We Do To-night, by L. D. Mayne, sold for $1 10. Digest of the General Laws of the United States, by James Dunlap, priced at $6, sold for $1. A Treatise on the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency, by Francis Hilliard, was sold for $2 50; Buchan's Family Physician and Domestic Medicine Bouquet, $2 25; Venereal Diseases, by Wm. A. Hammond, sold for $1 12; Human Anatomy, by Joseph Leidy, brought $2 05; and New School Remedies, by W. Paine, sold for $1 25.

A DISHONEST HORSE DEALER.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday R. H. Libby, a dealer in horses, residing at the Ashland House, was arraigned on a charge of false pretenses. The complainant, George W. Meade, alleges that in October, 1873, he was authorized by Joseph G. Norman, of Lockport, N. Y., to dispose of a horse. The animal was purchased by Libby, who gave in payment $225 in cash and a note for $2,500, drawn by one Henry McClellan. Libby, it is alleged, represented to Meade that McClellan was a solvent and responsible person, but it now appears that at the time of the sale McClellan was a bankrupt, and Meade alleges that Libby was then aware of this fact. The accused was held for examination.

SUIT AGAINST MRS. TILTON'S FRIEND.

Mr. Theodore Tilton is about to commence suit against Mr. Edward Ovington for inducing Mrs. Tilton to leave her home at No. 174 Livingstone street, Brooklyn. Shortly after the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee was appointed Mrs. Tilton left her home and took refuge at Mr. Ovington's house, on Hicks street.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Lyndsy I. Howe, one of the Commissioners of Accounts, yesterday began the work of examining the books of the Fire Department, with a view to ascertain if the charges embodied in the resolution of Alderman Reilly, which was adopted by the board on Thursday last, are true. The charges relate to the awards of various contracts.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE DEED FORGERIES.

WEBBER'S BAIL TO BE INCREASED—ADDITIONAL FRAUDS DISCOVERED.

Yesterday the examination of Charles Sacia, who was arrested for alleged complicity in the recently discovered forgeries of title deeds and mortgages, was again postponed until to-day at the request of Mr. Dana, who represents the District Attorney. Counsel for Wesley Webber produced Mr. John H. Keyser, who offered to give bail in the sum of $2,000. It having transpired, however, that Mr. Keyser had made the offer at the request of Webber's relatives, who had offered to indemnify him in case of the prisoner's flight, the bail was refused. Mr. Dana thereupon announced that the amount of bail should be raised to $5,000.

Capt. Leary, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, has discovered a number of deeds and other papers which may throw additional light on the operations of Sacia. Among them are the following: A deed of Thomas Harkin, of New-York, to Charles Sacia, dated May 18, 1874, conveying a lot in Weehawken for $1,000. This deed was acknowledged before Joseph C. Lawrence, Notary Public, New-York, and recorded in the office of the County Clerk of Hudson County, N. J. A deed of Jacob Austin and Rosa, his wife, of New-York, dated Oct. 2, 1871, conveying a tract of land, 1,640 acres, in Palo Alto County, Iowa, for $6,000; acknowledged before Joseph C. Lawrence, Notary. A deed of Albert J. Smith, of New-York, to Daniel B. Lathrop, of Dutchess County, dated May 1, 1874, conveying No. 28 Prince street, south-west corner of Mulberry and Spring streets, No. 199 Hester street, No. 83 Crosby street, No. 56 Prince street, and No. 105 Elizabeth street for the consideration of $100,000. Acknowledged before Wesley Webber, Commissioner of Deeds. An assignment from John Bough, of Jersey City, dated Oct. 18, 1873, conveying a mortgage made by Thomas Harkin for $2,000, to Charles Sacia, for the same amount. An abstract of title of 100,000 acres of land in Harrison County, now Braxton County, Va., granted by the State in 1797, the last owner mentioned being Charles Belden Hall, in 1867. An abstract of title of Marcus T. Sacia to 320,000 acres of land in McDowell County, West Va. This title is based on a grant made by the Commonwealth of Virginia to Robt. Morris, March 4,1795. An abstract of title of Mary E. Sacia to a tract of land composed of various sections of different townships in Pocahontas County, Iowa. Abstract of title to lands owned by Otis N. Cutler, of New-York City, in Dunklin County, Mo. Abstract of title of Sylvanus B. Lathrop, of Dutchess County, N. Y., to lot No. 63 Marion street, New-York City. This document begins with the record of the will of Nicholas Bayard, 1795, and is brought down to Nov. 1, 1865. The paper is signed by Lathrop before Joseph C. Lawrence, Notary Public. Abstract of title of John C. Hock to the house and lot, No. 165 Avenue A. This title is brought down from the time of Nicholas William Stuyvesant, a record of whose will, which was dated Aug. 1, 1698, is quoted.

THE EXAMINATION IN NEW-JERSEY.

The examination of L. E. French, Secretary of the Palisade Insurance Company, of Jersey City, on a charge of having conspired with Charles Sacia to defraud the public, was resumed before Justice Keese yesterday afternoon.

Levi S. Chatfield, by whom the abstract of title accompanying the mortgages were made, testified that Sacia had requested him to examine the titles of several pieces of mortgaged property: witness never saw the mortgages, which had not been drawn in his office.

Alfred N. Lawrence, the reported Treasurer of the Palisade's Insurance Company, testified that ten days ago Mr. Sacia said something to him about being Secretary of the Palisade Insurance Company, but that he had declined. Receipts and other papers signed "A. N. Lawrence," were shown to witness, who denied that the signatures were his. A letter was found on French's person when arrested, and which purported to have been written by Mr. Lawrence from Lake George, was produced and declared a forgery by witness. Another witness pronounced the letter to be in the handwriting of French.

William Carman, who was employed as bookkeeper in the office of the company, gave some damaging testimony against French. With reference to the minute-book, he said that it was prepared with a view of being shown to Secretary of State Kelsey, and the minutes therefore contained imaginary transfers of stock and accounts, of immense business transaction, to give the Secretary of State the impression that the concern was doing a prosperous business. He also testified that he made several entries on the books from memorandums furnished him by French. On one occasion he made an entry of $11,000 in United States bonds, and some time afterward he discovered that the United States Gas Company's stock had been substituted for the bonds.

George W. Jones, one of the Directors of the company, testified that it appeared on the books that he was elected a Director in January, but he knew nothing of it until the following May. He also testified that $6,000 worth of the company's stock was credited to him, although he never owned but $187 worth.

The examination was again postponed.

CREEDMOOR.

COMPETITION MATCHES FOR THE "GILDERSLEEVE" MEDAL AND "ROSS" BADGE—PRACTICE DAY.

There were fully 300 marksmen on the range at Creedmoor, Long Island, yesterday. The principal contests were for the "Gildersleeve" medal by the rank and file of the Twelfth Regiment, and the "Ross" badge open only to members of the Seventy-ninth Regiment. The Gildersleeve badge was awarded to Sergt. Reddy upon a score of twenty-eight out of a possible forty points. The following is a list of the best scores in detail:

Names.	200 Yards.	Total......	500 Yards.	Total......	G'd Total...
Sergt. Reddy, Co. D.......	2 3 3 3 3	13	3 3 4 2 3	15	28
Private Dolan, Co. D.......	2 3 2 3 3	13	2 4 2 3 3	14	27
Sergt. A. Wood, Co. B.......	2 2 3 3 3	13	3 0 4 3 2	12	25
Private Yager, Co. B.......	0 0 2 3 2	7	4 2 4 3 3	16	23
Private Beattie, Co. B.......	3 2 2 3 3	12	2 0 4 3 0	9	21

The "Ross" badge was open to all members of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, irrespective of rank, and was won by Private Robertson on a score of 44, the highest attainable number being 56 points. The best scores are appended:

	Yds.		T'l.	G'd T'l.
Private Robertson, Co. B....	200	4 4 3 2 4 3 2	22	
	500	4 4 4 3 0 3 4	22	44
Capt. Lindsay, Co. B........	200	3 3 4 3 3 4 2	22	
	500	0 4 2 2 4 4 4	20	42
Capt. Clark, Co. E..........	200	4 3 2 3 3 3 2	20	
	500	4 2 3 3 3 3 3	21	41
Private Pyle, Co. F.........	200	4 2 2 3 2 3 2	18	
	500	2 4 3 3 4 4 2	22	40
Sergt. Irwin, Co. D.........	200	4 3 3 2 3 3 3	21	
	500	3 2 2 4 2 3 3	19	40
Sergt. Cameron, Co. B.......	200	3 3 3 3 3 4 3	22	
	500	4 0 4 3 4 0 2	16	38
Private Duke, Co. E.........	200	3 3 2 3 3 2 2	18	
	500	2 4 0 4 2 4 2	18	36
Sergt. Keiller, Co. B.......	200	3 2 2 2 3 3 2	17	
	500	2 4 3 3 0 3 3	18	35
Sergt. Varmet, Co. B........	200	3 2 3 4 3 2 0	17	
	500	4 0 3 2 4 2 3	18	35
PrivateEdmundstone, Co. A...	200	4 2 2 3 3 3 3	20	
	500	2 0 3 4 2 2 2	15	35
Sergt. Melville, Co. D......	200	3 3 3 3 3 3	18	
	500	2 2 2 0 2 4 3	15	33

The Twelfth Regiment "team" practiced at 200 and 500 yards, with the following result:

Name.	200 Yards.	Total......	500 Yards.	Total......	G'd Total...
Adjt. Murphy..........	2 4 2 3 4	15	4 4 4 4 2	18	33
Lieut. Col. Gildersleeve.	3 4 3 2 2	14	4 4 4 3 3	18	32
Lieut. R. Fulton, Co. E.	3 4 3 3 3	16	3 3 2 4 3	15	31
Sergt. W. C. Reddy, Co. B.	3 3 3 4 2	15	3 3 4 3 2	15	30
Private Yager, Co. B....	2 2 3 3 2	12	4 2 4 3 3	16	28
Lieut. Heisman, Co. B...	3 2 3 2 4	14	3 3 3 3 2	14	28
Capt. Van Rensselaer, B.	3 4 2 3 3	15	3 4 0 3 2	12	27
Private Dolan, Co. B....	2 3 2 3 3	13	2 4 2 3 3	14	27
Sergt. A. Wood, Co. D...	2 3 3 3 3	14	3 0 4 3 2	12	26
Private Doerle, Co. E...	2 3 4 3 3	15	0 2 3 4 2	11	26
Capt. Smith, Co. D......	3 3 4 3 3	16	4 3 0 2 0	9	25
Private Beattie, Co. D..	3 4 2 3 3	15	2 0 4 3 0	9	24

POLICE MATTERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, Sergt. Chas. W. Schultz, of the Eighth Precinct, was dismissed the department on a charge of intoxication, preferred against him by Capt. Williams. Thomas Devine was appointed a patrolman on the recommendation of Commissioner Disbecker, and William Burke, a candidate for appointment, was cited to appear before the Board. A list of persons selected by the Democratic Independent Association to serve as Inspectors of Election in the First Assembly District, was received and referred to the Chief of the Bureau of Elections. Patrolmen McGowan and Warren, of the Fifteenth Precinct, were denied permission by the Board to receive $15 from the Bleecker Street Savings Bank, as a reward for services rendered the bank.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Daniel White, of No. 310 East Sixty-sixth street, was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Smith for striking John Bridges, of Fortieth street and Second avenue, on the head with a hammer.... Frederick Relitz, of No. 676 Eleventh avenue, was committed to answer for biting Officer Glass, of the Twenty-second Precinct, and otherwise resisting arrest while drunk and disorderly. He was also required to furnish $500 bail to keep the peace.... James Perry and Edward McCabe, both aged fourteen, and residing in Fifty-eighth street, near Seventh avenue, were committed for trial on a charge of stealing a watch valued at $50 from another boy named George Griffiths, of No. 558 West Forty-ninth street. The watch was stolen while the lads were bathing in the North River, and pawned for $10.... Frederick Parker, residing at Thirty-second street and Third avenue, was committed to await the result of injuries inflicted by him upon James Moore, of No. 490 Third avenue. On Monday night Parker and Moore, who were old acquaintances, met at the corner of Thirty-third street and Third avenue and quarreled. As Moore turned to depart, Parker, it is alleged, struck him on the head with a loaded cane and fled. Moore was conveyed to his residence, where he now lies in an insensible and dangerous condition. Parker, who is a policy dealer by occupation, was subsequently arrested by Detective Adams, of the Twenty-first Precinct. The injured man is a foreman in the Department of Docks.

THE VETERANS' PICNIC.

THE REUNION AT EAST RIVER PARK—HOW THE HEROES ENJOYED THEMSELVES.

It has been said that although the Revolutionary War gave us our national existence, yet the war of 1812 gave us our recognition among nations. In the two years of its continuance forty-four battles on land and twenty-three on sea were fought, in which the Americans gained five times as many victories as their enemies. The British lost 24,000 men, while the young Republic lost but 12,000. This short and brilliant war, which closed so gloriously at New-Orleans on the 8th of January, 1815, is no less commemorative than the War of Independence, and should appeal quite as strongly to our patriotism and gratitude. Yet among the little band of veteran soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 who survive some are suffering for the comforts of life. To aid such, as well as to afford a social reunion to all the veterans, and an opportunity to the public to see these old men of "the War of Twelve," a grand picnic was held yesterday at East River Park, foot of Eighty-fourth street. Invitations had been sent to all the veterans in this vicinity, but although forty were present last year, only half that number gathered at the park yesterday. The annual diminution in numbers gives a more intense interest to each reunion. The twenty men assembled at the park yesterday were Col. John T. Hildreth, Major Charles K. Crowley, Capt. Leonard Baum, William H. Brown, John Davenport, Samuel Ryckman, David Lopus, John Boughton, Thomas Stewart, Ebenezer Land, Charles Spalding, Henry Bernard, Joseph Baulser, William Tway, John T. Van Ousterp, Jonathan Smith, David Van Arsdale, Thomas Bloomer, Peter G. Lewis, Gen. Henry Raymond, Chairman of the Veterans, and Col. Abraham Dally, Secretary. Not one of these surviving soldiers is seventy, the youngest Mr. Van Ousterp being seventy-one, while the oldest, Peter G. Lewis, is ninety-seven. The average age is eighty. The day was celebrated with music and dancing, the latter amusement being indulged in by the grandchildren of the old soldiers, although now and then a cockade might be seen entering the list to show the step of olden time. About 1,000 tickets were sold, and a prize had been offered to the veteran who would secure the largest number of buyers. This prize, which was a beautiful painting of Washington, by Mr. Homunz, was awarded to Mr. John Davenport, a veteran, aged eighty-one. The presentation speech was made by H. J. Eldred, adopted son of the veterans. The old men seemed as joyous and social as children, and the festivities were kept up until a late hour.

NEGOTIATING A FORGED BOND.

The examination of Agilius Naltner, of Indianapolis, charged with attempting to negotiate a forged United States bond, was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner Osborn. David J. Malloy, a real estate broker of No. 202 Broadway, testified that Naltner had been introduced to him by a letter, and had called at his office about the middle of last week. Since then he had had several conversations with him about real estate matters. On Friday Naltner told witness that he wanted to borrow some money on a United States bond which he had received from Col. James P. Wood, Ex-Chief of the United States Secret Service Bureau, with whom he had business relations. Witness took the bond to Mr. Albert A. Miller, No. 74 Broadway, who promised him a loan of $700 for Naltner, on his note at thirty days' sight, the bond to be deposited as security. Naltner then signed a note for the amount, upon which witness received from Mr. Miller a check for the sum stated, giving the bond and promissory note in return. As the check was made payable to Naltner's order witness sent his brother-in-law with him, in order that he might be identified.

Mr. C. H. Patterson, Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer, testified that the bond exhibited to him by the Commissioner was a United States registered bond of the loan of 1865, of the old issue. In its actual condition it would not be paid by the Government, the name of the owner having been erased, and the numbers tampered with. The bond was originally numbered 3,580, and issued to Mrs. D. Rosa McKean, in whose name it still stands on the books of the Treasury Department at Washington. At the conclusion of Mr. Patterson's testimony, Assistant United States District Attorney Post requested an adjournment in the absence of an important witness. The examination was then adjourned until this afternoon.

THE BAXTER STREET HOMICIDE.

Yesterday morning Coroner Croker held an inquest in the case of Martin Alburn, who died at Bellevue Hospital from injuries received by being struck on the head with a cart-rung by Edward Quinn, during a fight in Baxter street, on the 8th inst. From the evidence of John Holton, Alburn's assistant, Frederick Ruperts, and other witnesses it appeared that, on the night in question, an old woman, while in a state of intoxication, entered the store of deceased, and having been ejected, retaliated by throwing stones at the windows. She was driven off, but soon returned, accompanied by four young men, of whom Quinn was one, who supplied her with stones and encouraged her to commence breaking the windows again. Deceased came down stairs and ordered them off, but they refused to go, and continued to throw stones. A quarrel ensued, in the course of which Quinn struck Alburn on the head with a stick or cart-rung, felling him to the ground. The men then ran off, but Quinn returned and threw a stone at the store window, whereupon he was arrested by an officer. Alburn was taken into his house in an insensible condition, and in this state remained up to the time of his death at Bellevue Hospital. The jury found that Alburn came to his death through the injuries inflicted by Quinn. The prisoner, who remained silent, was committed to the Tombs.

MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE.

Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, an employe of St. John's College, Fordam, named Burke, discovered the dead body of a man lying in the woods near the College grounds. A pistol-shot wound through the middle of the forehead, and the finding of a discharged pistol near the body, made it appear probable that the man had committed suicide. Burke at once reported the facts to the officer stationed at Fordam, and the body was removed to the Tremont Station-house, where Dr. Rodenstein probed the wound and found it penetrating about four inches into the substance of the brain. The deceased was apparently about forty-five years of age, wore heavy sandy whiskers and moustache, about five feet five inches in height, and had on a black bombazine coat, black doeskin pantaloons, white shirt and under-clothing, and new Congress gaiters. No letters or documents of any description were found on his person, and the only clue to his indentity is the name of "M. Kielblock" marked in indelible ink on his shirt. Coroner Miller summoned a jury, who, after hearing the testimony of Burke and Dr. Rodenstein, rendered a verdict of suicide. The body was then removed to the morgue for identification.

THE FREEDMAN'S BANK.

Mr. L. C. Harris, recently manager of the New-York branch of the Freedman's Bank, and at present agent in New-York for the Bank Commissioners, stated yesterday to a TIMES reporter that as far as he knew no effort had yet been made in New-York to establish a branch of the Freedmen's Rights Association, the object of which is to look after colored people's interest in the bank. Had such a movement been inaugurated he said he was pretty certain that he should have been promptly informed of it. Further than the statement from the Commissioners that the assets of the bank were ninety-six per cent. of their liabilities, he knew nothing, but was pretty thoroughly satisfied that only a small portion of the $600,000 necessary to make the first twenty per cent. installment to depositors had been collected. The business of the bank in this City, he declared, would be entirely completed by the end of this month, when the bank building would be closed and the books sent to Washington.

A SENSATION SPOILED.

The supposed river mystery, in which a blood-stained coat, two youths, and the Police of the Thirtieth Precinct have figured prominently, turns out, on investigation, to be a very ordinary affair. The story of the boys, who discovered the bloody garment in the water near Pier No. 26 North River, does not appear to be particularly reliable, while the alleged blood stains, on which so much stress was laid, have been discovered to be an entirely different substance. Another claimant to the credit of finding the coat has appeared in the person of Michael Brady, a deck-hand on the steamer Orient, who says that he discovered the garment lying on the pier on Sunday last, brought it on board, and gave it to a man named Andrew, residing at Port Monmouth, N. J. No further discoveries have been made respecting the boat, or its alleged occupant, who was supposed to have disappeared.

A BRIGADIER GENERAL'S TROUBLES.

Augustus Funk, late a Brigadier General of the National Guard of this State, was arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of abandonment preferred by his wife. It having appeared that a similar action was a few months ago brought before Justice Otterbourg, and by him dismissed, Funk was permitted to go on his parole until Friday, when an examination will be held. Mrs. Frank some time since sued for a divorce, and pending the decree was awarded $20 per week as alimony. Funk pleaded inability to comply with the order, and a reference was ordered to ascertain his circumstances. While the Referee was yesterday afternoon taking testimony, Funk was arrested on a warrant obtained by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, to whom Mrs. Funk had applied for relief.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

IN SEARCH OF A SERVANT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to say, through your valuable paper, a few words to the ladies in regard to the manner in which they are liable to be treated when in pursuit of servants.

On Thursday last I went from my home in Plainfield to New-York for the purpose of obtaining help, and having noticed in THE TIMES of that morning some very promising advertisements, of which the subjects could be seen at No. 106 Sixth avenue, I decided on going there first. The place proved to be an intelligence office, entitled "Ladies' Reform Bureau." After an interview with the person in charge—who, by her card, is "Mrs. Hall, Agent"—and her excellent recommendation of a steady-looking, middle-aged Scotch Protestant widow, with a three years' reference, (one I had noted among advertisements,) I spoke with the same, who gave good testimony regarding her ability as cook and laundress, and would be glad to go out of town. Upon inquiring for her recommendation, (which was from a lady who had lived in Twenty-fourth street, and now in Europe, so she said,) it seemed she had given it to Mrs. Hall for safe keeping, and Mrs. Hall hunted for it some time in a desk drawer of confused papers, but without success; said she knew she could find it and would send it by mail. It struck me at the time as singular that the woman should trust so valuable a paper out of her own hands, but was told it was customary, as girls were apt to lose their references. Though disappointed, I still was so favorably inclined toward the woman as to engage her. She said it was impossible to accompany me then, as I desired, for she had to go to a distant part of the City for her clothing, but agreed to meet me at my husband's place of business at 3:30 on the same afternoon, which address I gave her on a card, urging the importance to me of her faithfully keeping her engagement, which she abundantly promised; said she had never yet broken her word, and that Mrs. Hall would vouch for her reliability—which that person did in the most positive terms. I then paid Mrs. Hall her fee, which was $2, though she asked me $3, but upon my demurring at the charge said I could pay $2 for a three months' ticket, that $3 was good for six months. I waited at my husband's office from 3 o'clock till night, but the woman did not come at all, and so my whole day was lost.

Next morning I returned to the place, No. 106 Sixth avenue, to make inquiries, but unsatisfactorily, Mrs. Hall saying she had not seen the woman since and knew nothing of her; thought probably her friends had persuaded her not to leave the city, and that personally she could not be responsible for her girls changing their minds—though she had assured me I could depend on any promise the woman made. Just then my widow entered the room from an up-stairs passage way, proving to my mind that she had seen Mrs. Hall and that they were in league together. On seeing me she became very angry—said she had kept her appointment the day before, but that I was not there, and that she would not live with me now at any rate. I tried to question her as to particulars, to see if she could give any evidence of having been there, at which, with an abusive retort she left the room. I then told Mrs. Hall I would take my $2, as the servant for whom I paid it declined to come with me; but she refused, saying I could take my pick of any in the room. I saw none I wished for, and told her so. On leaving the room, one of the girls, standing in the entrance passage, said in a defiant tone: "I'd like to know if Catholics ain't as good as you —— Protestants?" And another called out that she wished I might fall down stairs and break my neck; though fortunately I reached the street in safety.

During this last interview a lady from Westchester County came in on the same business; had engaged a cook the previous day, been disappointed, and had, like myself, returned for satisfaction, and declining to take any one present, also requested her money, which was $3, and seemed much surprised to find I paid but $2, as Mrs. Hall had told her she never took a less fee than $3 for any length of time. I account for this from the fact of the lady being quite young, and that Mrs. Hall probably calculated on her inexperience, as she vouchsafed no explanation of the matter, saying she was too much engaged, but refusing to refund. This lady left the place with me, and heard the vile stuff from the girls above alluded to, remarking to the effect that it was not strange ladies declined taking such creatures into their homes to be at their mercy. I took her name and address, to prove, if necessary, the truth of my statement, having told Mrs. Hall I would expose her business, and she said if I did so she would sue me for libel.

While at this place on Thursday, I saw a good-looking girl engage with an elderly lady from Jersey City, who seemed anxious the girl should accompany her, which she said was impossible, but promising to go by nine next morning. I heard the lady say "You can come early as you like, the horse-cars pass my house every ten minutes;" she also made some remark about having been very unfortunate at that office. On Friday this same girl was sitting with those in waiting for situations. Upon asking Mrs. Hall for an explanation, (concluding others beside myself had been deceived,) she replied excitedly that the girl had missed the train and was going in the afternoon; in her confusion she probably overlooked the method of conveyance to Jersey City. Her reply excited some mirth upon the countenance of a nice-looking elderly gentleman, who said his son, living out of town, had procured two servants there a few days previously, and the cook had disappointed them by not coming, and his business was to learn why.

Now, my impression in this case is—and I have heard a similar conviction expressed by others as regards certain establishments of a like nature—that these good-looking Protestant girls are hired by the proprietor to engage as often as possible to new comers, bringing in for each engagement (which they never mean to fulfill) an additional two or three dollars, according to the willingness of the patron to accede to terms. That there are well-organized and honorable institutions where help may be obtained, and where no payment is exacted until after the servant is in service, I do not mean to deny. Let employers seek for such and refuse payment upon the word of a stranger. It may be that other ladies can reveal a similar experience to my own; if so, should it not be made a matter of duty that as sister housekeepers we protect each other, and should not individuals seek to benefit the mass?

P.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 10, 1874.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a friend and patron of your valuable paper since the issuance of its first number, and as one of the oldest and most experienced notaries in his profession here, having held commission by consecutive biennial appointment since 1845, I beg leave to offer for consideration a few remarks that, in my opinion, if heeded, may prove of benefit to the community at large. Among so numerous a class as notaries public, it is needless to believe that all are honest in the discharge of their official duty, or that honest officers, however careful they may be or desirous to discharge their official duty with honest fidelity, may not be subject to imposition. It appears to me that the present *modus operandi* of our Register's office is defective, and offers inducements to acts of villainy. Let the Legislature remodel the law relative to registration of instruments, and in lieu of the present mode let the instrument be filed in some appropriate office, as well as being recorded, and let a certified copy be issued to the grantee of the same. Then, in case of forgeries, the filed document can be referred to as proof. Make it a legal requirement that all instruments left for record be considered as recorded from the time they are left for record with the Register, unless objection be made to its record by grantors, who may claim the papers so deposited to be forgeries. In all cases let at least ten days expire before any such recording, and immediately on receipt of a document for record let the grantor be notified of the fact by notice from the Register's office. All this I admit involves labor, but such safeguards may operate to detect forgeries. In all disputes for recording let the remedy depend on the orders of the Supreme Court.

Yours truly, J. B. NONES.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1874.

MEMORIAL OF THE WAR.

Mr. J. E. Francis, of Connecticut, is getting up a memorial of the late war, which is intended for the Grosvenor Library, Buffalo. It consists of the signatures of Union soldiers who took part in the war. Seven thousand have already signed the memorial, and those who have not done so will be afforded the opportunity by calling on Mr. Francis, in the General Post Office, until Friday next.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DEARER THAN LIFE—Principal character by Mr. Toole.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—Mr. Fisher, Mr. James, Miss Davenport, and Miss Jewett.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE DELUGE; OR, PARADISE LOST—Kiralfy Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, and Grand Ballet.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—JANE EYRE—Miss Thompson, Miss Morant, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Morris.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE—Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Gaudon, M. Duplan.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—VENICE PRESERVED—Mr. McCullough, Mr. Warde, and Miss Brough.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BOWERY THEATRE.—MAZEPPA—PASSION'S PERILS—Mlle. Sanyeah and others.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Mme. Violette Picaut and others. Matinée at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor and others.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

COLOSSEUM.—PARIS BY NIGHT—Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—WALKING FEAT—Mr. Weston.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on The Daily Times, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; Daily, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 604 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Ten Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

On Sunday next, Sept. 20, we shall publish a new and original story, written expressly for The New-York Times, *by Mr.* Bret Harte, *and entitled "The Fool of Five Forks." As the demand for the paper will undoubtedly be very large, newsdealers should send in their orders as soon as possible.*

The constitutionality of the celebrated Railroad law of Wisconsin has again been affirmed by a judicial decision. This time it is in the Supreme Court of the State, which, through Chief Justice Ryan, takes the following position in regard to the "reserved power" in the Constitution to modify or repeal existing charters: That power has no other limit in law than is implied in the words used; its exercise should be under the guidance of moderation, but that must depend upon the discretion of the Legislature; the legislative power over corporate franchises is absolute. The court makes a distinction between the property of corporations and their franchises, declaring the right of property to be inviolate and not at all affected by the reserve clause of the Constitution. But if the Legislature can compel a railroad to reduce its tolls below a paying point, it is somewhat difficult to see how that is consistent with the inviolability of property. Obviously, the only remedy left to a railroad in such a case would be to stop running, and the legislation complained of would thus deprive its property of what must be considered its true value—namely, that which it possesses when applied to the purposes of traffic for which it was created.

Now that the Massachusetts Democrats have had their convention, and given their annual shriek for retrenchment and reform, they seem to have lost that wonderful spirit of organization and that rare vitality which their newspapers assure them is necessary if they wish victory. One or two of the prominent organs of the party in the State are lamenting the lack of cohesion and unity displayed by the Democrats, and urging them not to enter upon the campaign without a plan. They already begin to realize the fact that the Republican Party in Massachusetts has a wonderful reserve force, which will, as it always is when necessary, be brought out this Fall, despite disagreements in the party concerning temperance measures. Not even the hopes of a victory can reassemble the disorganized Democrats into a good working force, available for such a campaign as they must make if they wish to govern the "Old Bay State."

The Conservatives in South Carolina are beginning to hint at a movement of their own for a candidate for Governor, now that there is no prospect for a bolt from the Republican nomination. They are thoroughly dissatisfied with the nomination of Chamberlain, refusing to believe that he can carry out real reform in State affairs. The platform of the Republican Convention contains many good features, but injudiciously, although indirectly, gives a moral support to the administration of the Moses coterie. A pledge to scrupulously enact and enforce the financial reforms promised two years ago is encouraging, but it is *not* encouraging to observe that the convention considers those reforms already in "large measure fulfilled." Laws having a tendency to reform have certainly been enacted; but it would puzzle the shrewdest to discover any indication of their definite fulfillment thus far. The resolutions which advocated the modification of the present system of taxation, which promise protection to the property interest of the Commonwealth, and which pledge the party to reduce the public expenses until they come within the public revenue, are well enough. The convention entreats Congress to pass the Civil Rights bill, and this is likely to awaken a conservative opposition of a character which may create much trouble in the State.

More than usual interest has been excited by the meeting of the thirty-seventh Episcopal Church Convention of the State of Illinois, from the fact that to it falls the duty of electing a Bishop in place of the late Henry J. Whitehouse. Bishop Whitehouse was elected Assistant Diocesan in 1851, and during the twenty-three years in which all his energies were thrown into the work of his church in Illinois, the diocese rose from obscurity into a position of great influence and prominence. He found the number of clergy under his jurisdiction at twenty-six, and when he died their numbers had increased to ninety-four. The material prosperity and membership of the church had made corresponding advances between 1851 and 1874. To find a man competent to take up the work of Bishop Whitehouse where he left it, and to guide the church through the constantly widening career of progress that awaits it in the great field of Illinois, was yesterday the effort of the convention.

The reports submitted at yesterday's meeting of the Universalist General Convention are exceedingly creditable to the energy and liberality of that body of Christians. It seems that the Universalist Church numbers 657 ministers, 638 church organizations, and 761 church edifices, and that it possesses property whose total valuation is over seven and three-fourths millions of dollars. During the past year two members of the body have added $80,000 to the endowment fund of the St. Lawrence University, and the total endowment of its schools, seminaries, and colleges now amounts to over three millions of dollars. The subscription started on the occasion of the centennial of the first preacher of Universalism, and known as the Murray Centenary Fund, has now reached about $121,000.

In another column will be found a very full report of the opening proceedings of the sixth biennial conference of Unitarians, now in session at Saratoga. The attendance at that gathering is very large, and of the men most prominent there nearly all have a wide reputation in other fields besides that of religious activity. The sermon of Rev. Robert Collyer is such a one as might be fitly addressed to the cultured and intellectual audience at Saratoga, and such as will repay reading by all who take an interest in that department of modern thought where the truths of revelation and the speculations of philosophy seek some ground of mutual adjustment.

THE PARTY CONVENTIONS.

Hermaphrodite papers—like the *Tribune*—are very fond of saying that there are no longer any parties in existence. Every party is dead, because they have thrown themselves outside of parties. Yet the business of the country has to be carried on, and party conventions seem to be as active as ever. We fully expect to see one of the most influential bodies of Republicans ever assembled in this State at Utica next week. Some of the oldest and best men in the party have been elected as delegates. We shall doubtless have a fair and honest expression of the true state of feeling among that large section of the people which has always supported the party of Union and national honor. A ticket will be nominated worthy of the State, and of the party which submits it to the people. The choice of the people seems to have already fallen on Gov. Dix for the first place, notwithstanding the efforts of the lobbyists to make out that he is their particular friend and patron. Nothing can be so damaging to a public man, as a rule, as the advocacy of a lobbyist, and that Gen. Dix has survived even that trial shows how essentially strong he is. One of the fraternity is anxious to get the post of Health Officer of the Port for "a friend," and boasts that Gov. Dix will be sure to turn it over whenever Dr. Vanderpoel retires—which, we hope, will not be just yet. All these low intrigues do not affect the Governor, for he takes no part in them. He has done his duty faithfully toward the public at large. But as to the Lieutenant Governorship, there may be some dispute, and a dozen candidates are "mentioned" for the post. The delegates to the convention are the proper persons to select the best man, and we have no doubt they will do that without reference to the subterranean operations which are at present being carried on. It is highly important that we should have a strong man upon the ticket, and the convention is pretty sure to recognize that fact, and to approach its task in an earnest desire to serve the public interests. On our side, at least, we ought not to hear of candidates being nominated at the instigation of the Canal or any other ring.

The Democrats at Syracuse will to-day address themselves to the work before them, and even if the nominations for Governor and Lieutenant Governor are not actually made, we shall probably know before night on whom the choice of the convention is destined to fall. Down to last night, all was confusion and discord. The supporters of Judge Church rallied once more, and seemed determined to force their candidate upon the convention. "Joe" Warren, the Moulton of Democratic politics, again succeeded in making his candidate ridiculous by causing it to be announced, on the authority of Judge Church, that if the nomination is pressed upon him, as a "vindication of his character," &c., &c., it would not be refused. This was very soon discovered to be a *canard*, and Judge Church is, doubtless, by this time fully conscious of the folly of taking his "mutual friends" into his confidence. The advocacy of a man like Warren is almost enough to defeat the chances of any candidate, even if that candidate is Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals. Under all the circumstances, the nomination of Judge Church would be a proof that a City paper was right in insinuating that the Democratic Party would never forgive Mr. Tilden for the part which he took in the Reform contest. Mr. Tilden has been opposed solely on the ground that he assisted to fasten personally upon Tweed, in a court of law, the proof of his guilt. There has been no other objection urged to him. The Republicans could well afford, from a party point of view, to stand by and see him rejected, for it would present a very striking example of the actual standard of morality now prevailing in the Democratic Party. And the selection of a man who had declared, as Judge Church did in 1868, in favor of paying the national bonds in greenbacks, would certainly not be objected to by Republican managers. The Judge indignantly protested against the payment of these bonds in gold. "I tell you," he said, "that it is the plea of usurers and extortioners." It would be very curious to have a man holding these views Governor of the State of New-York, and even to see him a candidate for the position would not be uninteresting, especially to those sinful and pugnacious persons who like to see a lively fight at election time. It is at least a disinterested action on our parts to try to dissuade the Democratic Convention from nominating Judge Church, for we could beat him with much greater ease than we could beat Mr. Tilden. But there is no Democrat who could be named who would have even a fair chance of running successfully against Gen. Dix.

Throughout this controversy between the Democratic factions, no one can fail to have noticed that the "rings" have played a very prominent part. The Canal Ring is said to be at the back of Judge Church, and, should he receive the nomination, it would be our duty to bring forward proofs in support of that charge. On the other hand, we must all admit that Mr. Tilden is not supported by the canal plunderers, although "reformed Tammany" is on his side, which, we must say, is a little against him. We are no believers in John Kelly or a reformed Tammany. Perhaps, however, Mr. Tilden cannot help Tammany supporting him, any more than Gov. Dix can prevent the lobbyists following at his tail, and crying out "Hurrah for Dix." The great difference between our candidate for Governor and the Democratic candidate will be that no one can accuse the former of ever having performed an act which was likely to render any ring favorable to him. It is true that the Liberals have recently taken to calling Gen. Dix "Our Model Governor," but it would be very hard to condemn him on that account. Perhaps next week they may abuse him again. He has not peddled out public offices among his friends, nor has he promised them in advance to lobbyists, wire-pullers, or other disreputable persons. In these respects he may fairly challenge comparison with any candidate put up on the other side. We all know that the interests of the State would be secure in his hands. Let anybody watch the performances now going on at Syracuse, and judge for himself what are the real influences which control the Democratic Party.

KELLOGG AND McENERY AGAIN.

The wild politicians in Louisiana who control the revolutionary faction known as the "White League" have fully illustrated the strength of their determination to "rule or ruin." They have gathered about them their adherents in New-Orleans with arms in their hands, demanded the abdication of Gov. Kellogg, compelled the Metropolitan Police to surrender, seized the State and city offices, and declared McEnery legal Governor of the Commonwealth. Sharp fighting has resulted in losses in killed and wounded on both sides. Kellogg has been driven to the Custom-house for shelter, and now, even while the League is rejoicing over its speedy and easy victory, comes the proclamation of the President, reaffirming Federal support of the Kellogg Government, and commanding the riotous Leaguers to disperse within five days. The condition of Louisiana is at this moment much more hopeless than it was two days ago. Nothing justifies riot and appeal to arms. McEnery, Penn, and Marr have proved as dangerous enemies to the State as the obnoxious Governor and the merciless tax-gatherers have ever shown themselves.

The Government of William Pitt Kellogg in Louisiana is one which we have never been able to defend. The Durell decision which aided in establishing it was an outrage. The conduct of the Returning Board which declared it elected was dishonest. The taxation since 1872 has been arbitrary and oppressive. Legislation has in hundreds of cases been a shameful farce. Districts have been represented by men who never saw them. The small revenue gleaned from the impoverished people has been diverted to improper uses. New-Orleans is prostrate. The City Administration is penniless. Real estate in the metropolis is worth nothing in the present condition of affairs; no one will buy it. The prominent local banks have recently failed. Laborers and salaried employes alike are paid in scrip worth thirty cents on the dollar. Many streets are desolate. Whole pages of all the newspapers are filled with the names of delinquent tax-payers. Negroes and whites in some sections of the State are in danger of starvation.

An election for State and parish officers is shortly to be held in Louisiana. The Kellogg Government has recently secured the passage of an act giving the Governor the power to appoint all registers of election throughout the State, and these registers are to have authority to strike names of voters from the lists. This law is doubly odious to the ultra-Conservatives, both because they fear that it will give the present usurpers power of corruption, and because it will effectually secure the casting of a solid negro vote. They have determined to set up a white man's government, and therefore they feel convinced that they must prevent negroes from voting. They have imported arms with which to begin their campaign of intimidation in North Louisiana, and to continue it in New-Orleans. These arms have been seized; a mass-meeting of politicians, irresponsible Creoles, and the thousands of discontented business men is held, and riotous proceedings, which ought at any cost to have been avoided, occur. If both McEnery and Kellogg had perished in the confusion, the State would have been the gainer. But McEnery is safe in Northern Louisiana, fomenting future disturbance, and Kellogg sits quaking behind stone walls, while eight thousand Leaguers, in triumphant procession, announce what they call a new Government, which, at best, can last but five days.

Neither party now claiming power in Louisiana can help her to prosperity or peace. One is committed to tyranny and corruption, the other to a vindictive policy of ostracism and intimidation, to new riots in election time, to outrages like those which disgraced the parish of Coushatta, and which McEnery is still exciting by frothy and incendiary speeches. The McEnery and Marr faction must be taught that revolution will not be tolerated, especially when the revolutionists inaugurate their campaign by infamous assassination of innocent Republicans, who are in no sense connected with the iniquities of the Kellogg Ring. It must be taught that it cannot by force of arms overturn a Government which has been recognized as legal, and that it must still look to Congress for the relief which has long been necessary. It must be taught that it cannot with impunity defy the General Government, or threaten to continue in open rebellion after it has been commanded to disperse. The tactics of Spanish revolutionists are not to be adopted upon American soil, and the White Leaguers of all sections of the State will do well to learn that fact speedily. The sooner they are put down with a firm hand, the better will it be for the future of Louisiana. They fortunately do not represent all the people of the State; there are thousands who believe in other than violent measures, and who lament the existence of the blatant demagogues who have overwhelmed the already prostrate Commonwealth with new misfortunes.

But for the moment the Leaguers are happy. They parade the streets in armed procession; they ask the sympathy of the United States troops; they receive congratulations from their sanguinary brethren of the northern section of the State. They have cut Kellogg off from communication with the outer world, have sworn in their State officers, and ask the world for its admiration. In a week they will doubtless be swept back into the political chaos whence they sprang, and nothing save the added ruin which they have brought upon the State will be left to mark their brief career.

THE DUTY OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

We imagine that no one is sanguine enough to suppose that the way in which Gov. Dix has characterized the official course of Mayor Havemeyer will make the slightest impression either upon the mind or conduct of that thick-skinned functionary. He will, doubtless, go on as before, appointing disreputable people to office when he gets the chance, and stretching his authority and influence to cover up the shortcomings of those of his appointees who have contrived to retain his personal favor. But the seal of condemnation which has been placed on some of the Mayor's chief official acts by the highest authority in the State, ought to have a healthy influence on officials less closely wrapped up in their own self-complacency than Mayor Havemeyer. Few people would like to have their conduct in high position made the subject of so unflattering a review as that contained in the calm, dignified, and crushing verdict of Gov. Dix. To almost any man holding the last public position which he can ever hope to occupy, and expecting to carry with him into private life some of the credit which attaches to important duties well performed, it would be an ordeal of the deepest humiliation to have to accept a judgment on his career the justice of which is no less obvious than its severity. A man may be almost impervious to ordinary public criticism, and yet recoil before a grave and enduring condemnation like this. Even if he fails to feel it himself, his family and his friends can hardly be indifferent to the disgrace which it carries with it. The very callousness of the offender, and his apparent disregard of any consequences save the palpable disgrace of removal, lend a fresh moral weight to the Governor's Message, and show the necessity of keeping steadily in view the standards of official conduct by which he judges the case of Mayor Havemeyer.

The people of this City have especial reason to hope that future occupants of the Mayoralty will be guided by the Governor's reminder that it is the chief function of that office to watch over subordinate departments, and see that their duties are faithfully exercised. It would have been impossible to plunder the City Treasury to the tune of thirty millions of dollars had a Tammany Mayor not found it safe to take refuge behind a "purely ministerial" theory of his duties. The Ring could never have been the completely organized instrument of plunder which it was, had the local Executive acted in the spirit and letter of the law as interpreted by Gov. Dix. There is, indeed, an enormous difference of degree between the stupendous frauds committed under the nose of Oakey Hall, and the political and personal jobbery of which Mayor Havemeyer stands convicted. But the offenses of both were due to a somewhat similar perversion of the first principles which ought to guide the holder of such an office. Nothing can very well be clearer than the fact that the Mayor of a great city has an especial obligation to make his numerous subordinates understand that he regards public office as a trust to be discharged solely in the interests of the people. The pursuit of personal ends, or the guiding of his conduct by considerations of private favoritism, is as much to be condemned as the forming of corrupt bargains to facilitate monstrous frauds. The treachery to the public is the same in both cases, and both instances of wrong-doing are equally certain to produce a low tone of official conscience throughout all the ranks of administration.

The real difficulty in elevating the standard of official conduct consists in the proneness of public sentiment to be content with a low ideal of honesty and efficiency. The revelation of the great frauds of recent years has had the good effect of showing the people the danger of being content with a very superficial criticism of the conduct of their servants. But the very startling character of these revelations has also had the effect of deadening the public perception of the iniquity of minor instances of unfaithfulness. It is well to remember that it is not given to every set of rascals to steal on the scale of the New-York Ring, nor will any possible combination of circumstances be likely to reproduce for some time to come such a unique opportunity as they enjoyed for the most audacious kind of political despotism. But on the principle that no man ever becomes a rogue save by gradual lapses, it is desirable to maintain a standard of criticism which will prevent the formation of such another gang, awaiting only the opportunity to repeat the crimes of their predecessors. We need, in fact, some kind of positive enthusiasm for public virtue, as well as the merely negative desire to prevent fraud. Toward the formation of such an improved tone of public feeling, Gov. Dix's message in regard to Mayor Havemeyer is a very valuable contribution.

THE MAINE REPUBLICANS.

Maine has done handsomely in the late election. The Republican majority in years when there was no Presidential ticket in the field has seldom exceeded 10,000. Last year, with three candidates running for Governor, it was 10,768. In 1871 it was something less than these figures; in 1870 it was about 9,000, and in 1869 it was less than 7,000. This year it will be nearly 12,000. Every Republican candidate for Congress is elected. In the First, or Portland District, where local differences gave great cheer to the opposition, Mr. Burleigh has a majority of about 2,000. Last year the Legislature stood thus: Senate, 30 Republicans and 1 Democrat; House, 103 Republicans, 41 Democrats, 4 Reformers, 3 Independents—giving the Republicans a clear majority of 55. This year the Senate is unchanged in complexion, though the Democrats may possibly gain one. The Assembly, so far as we know at this present writing, will be about three-fourths Republican. In old times Maine was as much Democratic as anything else. The last Democratic victory in the State was in 1852, when Maine gave a majority of about 1,000 for that party. The Democrats have, accordingly, been waiting year after year for the Pine Tree State to return to their fold. This year, with the terrific horn-blowing that was kept up elsewhere, it was certainly thought that the Democratic gains would be something significant and tremendous. The State stands steadily by her guns. The hardy sons of Maine vote as solidly and frankly as ever. They read the newspapers and are quite as well informed in current affairs as most people, and they do not seem to see their way clear to a Democratic revival.

What has suddenly become of the political revolution in the midst of which we were supposed to be? According to the *World* and other Democratic organs, the Republican Party was dead and far past resurrection. The long-expected tidal wave had actually arrived, and the Democracy were at last bound to a port of victory with all sail set and a pilot ready to be taken on board. There seems to be considerable life in the party that now gives an old-fashioned majority in Maine. What is the occasion of this sudden check to what was fondly deemed a revolution? The President, according to the opposition newspapers, is still idling away his time at the sea-shore. There has been no change in the policy of the Republican Party; it has gone on its ruinous course, as the Democrats have it, just the same as ever, diligently attending to its legitimate business and trying to keep things straight in a country which the Democrats are doing their best to unsettle and distract. We are misruled just as much as we were when the Democracy gained that "famous victory" in Kentucky, "revolutionized" North Carolina, and did a great many other wonderful things, strictly proper to be done when the country is in the full tide of a great political revolution. Somehow, the revolution has not staid by, and the Democrats are left speechless on the beach, watching the receding wave. Their barge of victory is high and dry. What has happened?

As we said just after the earlier elections this Fall, there was no revolution. Some noisy people seized on the Democratic successes in North Carolina, Kentucky, and Oregon as pretexts for a great hurrah over "the political revolution." The fact that Vermont unconcernedly went on voting the usual Republican majority did not seem to open their eyes. They hoped to make up in racket what they lacked in strength. But there are no indications that the people of the United States seriously contemplate returning the Democracy to power. The unhappy result of the experiments in New-Hampshire and Connecticut are an awful example to the rest of the States. Maine has undoubtedly taken warning from the fantastic tricks performed by her near neighbors, and she has shown a wholesome aversion for the misrule which has been introduced by the mad partisans of the revived Democracy. Local troubles may here and there cut down the majorities which Republicans have a right to expect. Mistakes of leaders may cause us an occasional defeat. But the heart of the country is sound. This is the message sent us by the Republicans of Maine.

"LATTER DAY SAINTS" FROM AFAR.

The elaborate system of proselyting maintained by the Mormons seems to be eminently successful. These "children of light" are certainly wiser in their day and generation than those of apostolic times. It was only the other day that four hundred converts, as they are called, arrived in this City, bound for the kingdom of the Latter Day Saints, in the heart of the Continent. These came from various parts of Europe. The agricultural counties of England and Wales furnished some, but a majority were from Scandinavian countries. Sweden, Denmark, and Norway have long been productive fields for the seed sown by the Mormon missionaries. Here and there a Swiss family group is mixed in with the newly-arrived immigrants; and, as in other days, the mountains of the Tyrol send not a few representatives. These people are gathered in companies at the port of embarkation, having been first "converted" to the Mormon faith by missionaries who are continually traversing all parts of the world. It is considered the sacred duty of every Mormon Elder or Bishop, of whom there are great numbers, to go on a mission whenever commissioned by the oligarchy that governs the church of the Latter Day Saints. There can be no question, no demur. The hapless husband and father of a numerous flock is not permitted to hesitate while he provides for his family. When the call comes to him, he must leave without asking for more delay than his summons allows him. The converted and educated European is likely to be sent to his own nation to preach the new Gospel, but when other material fails, the untutored Mormon is sent abroad, and he is expected to rely with sublime faith on the Divine promise for Divine company and assistance in foreign lands and among strangers. The missionary tours sometimes last for years; sometimes they are devised to keep abroad men who are elements of discord at home; or they are made an excuse to get rid of those who are in the way of the unscrupulous plans of their leaders. At any rate, most of the missionaries go away, subject to a long-postponed recall, with a hearty courage and cheerful faith that shame some of our weaker brethren.

It is easy enough to account for these foreign "conversions." Four hundred accessions to Mormonism are not many for that faith; but they make a considerable colony to bring over from the Old World. These people have heard of America as a land of promise. To it their eyes have long been turned, but it has seemed a far-off and unattainable country. To them the Mormon preacher comes with promises of help to reach the New Canaan, which is pictured in glowing colors. The doctrines of Mormonism are made palatable; plurality of wives is kept out of sight; the people, mostly poor and ignorant, receive gladly any gospel not violently opposed to their own imperfectly-understood creeds. More especially is it welcome if it promises relief from the helpless indigence in which they are shut up at home. It is not surprising that conversions are numerous. The only wonder is that men do not come by thousands, instead of hundreds. It is said that the Mormon Church has been less aggressive in these later years. The four hundred who arrived on Monday, however, are the van of another army that is expected to be here in a few weeks.

A rude awaking awaits these poor people. Some of them bring small savings with them. When they arrive at Salt Lake City all their property is thrown into the common fund; they are then helped to begin life anew, but with the distinct understanding that they must pay a fixed proportion of their gains into the treasury of the church, and that they can carry nothing away if they should desire to leave. Henceforth their lot must remain where they have cast it. Wives will find that they have no longer exclusive right in one husband; the sanctity of the marriage relation is gone, and the spiritual wifehood, concubinage, or whatever infernal artifice is substituted therefor, is hereafter their doom. The system of gathering converts is as extended as it is ingenious; that by which these poor silly sheep are retained in one fold is equally cunning. Notwithstanding losses by various causes, the Mormon Church probably numbers over 50,000 to-day. Of these a large proportion are of foreign birth or parentage. There is no serious diminution of the power of the Church over its members; there is no perceptible falling off in the zeal displayed in gathering in from the fullness of the nations. The future of Mormonism, so far as we can see, is an unread riddle.

THE NEW SPANISH MINISTER.

PRESENTATION OF HIS CREDENTIALS TO THE PRESIDENT—THE SPEECHES MADE.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Mr. Mantilla, the newly-appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain to the United States, was to-day presented to the President by the Secretary of State, on which occasion he made the following remarks:

Mr. President: I have the honor to present to you the credentials which accredit me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Government of Spain near that of the United States. The noble and elevated purposes which animate the Government that I represent, with respect to all the Governments of the world, having been set forth in the memorandum of the 22d day of May last, and the cordial sympathies which Spain has constantly entertained for the United States, having been again made known in the speech delivered on the 30th of the same month by the President of the Executive Jower in reply to the speech of presentation of your present Envoy at Madrid, my mission at this solemn moment is reduced to renewing to you expressively the assurances of the earnest desire and sincere eagerness which the Spanish Government and nation ever feel in maintaining, cultivating, and drawing closer the relations that, from a very distant period, have united them to this great people. Abandoned in the midst of her political and social reconstruction by the Chief Magistrate, whom she had elected to rule and govern her with the character of perpetuity rooted in her glorious traditions and in her secular habits, exposed to be a prey to turbulent factions, as she was to be a victim of unstable Governments, forced to sustain a triple contest with separatistic demagogy and decrepit absolutism, Spain, by the powerful exertions of her worthy sons and the visible protection of heaven, has succeeded in maintaining her integrity and in re-establishing order in the greater part of her vast territory against so many enemies conspiring for her ruin, and the day is not far distant when, under the shelter of peace, her present Government will be able whenever it wishes to extend to those who know how to appreciate them, all the benefits of liberty and civilization which, equally with the great social principles of permanent interests of the universality of nations, it represents with ardent sincerity and defends with unconquerable energy. To this conviction, already general in Europe, that Government owes its recent recognition by almost all the great powers. But Spain does not forget, nor can she forget, that the United States were the first nation which saluted her as a friend when she seemed abandoned to her sad fate. By their present similarity of institutions, by their proximity through one of the most valued posts of the Spanish dominions, by their persevering and heroic genius, by their mutual active commerce, and even by the historic grandeur of the one and the present grandeur of the other, the United States and Spain are two nations called upon to live in good harmony, and to maintain constantly between each other close relations. Happy I, Mr. President, if, with my ardent wish for a favorable result, my goodwill for this country, and my respectful consideration for its Government, I shall succeed in accomplishing always at the same time as the desires of Government and the duties of my trust, so great and so noble an object.

To which the President replied:

Mr. Mantilla: I am happy to receive you in the character which your credentials describe. The assurances which you offer on behalf of your Government of its disposition to strengthen the friendly relations between the United States and Spain are heartily reciprocated by me. The embarrassments to which you allude, which the Government of your country has for some time past experienced, both at home and elsewhere, deserve the sympathy of all wellwishers of Spain. I share the hope expressed by you that the day is not distant when, under the shelter of restored peace, Spain will be able to extend to all over whom she may claim jurisdiction the privileges of liberty, civilization, and social order. You set forth with correctness the motives to harmony and intimacy between our respective countries. It is hoped that both will be unremitting in their endeavors toward tightening the bonds between them. I have confidence in your professions of good will to that end, and you will find no cause to call in question a similar feeling on my part.

ARKANSAS.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION—THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION DENOUNCED.

Little Rock, Sept. 15.—The Republican State Convention met in the hall of the House of Representatives at noon to-day. Senator Clayton, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, called the convention to order. J. H. Johnson (colored) was elected temporary chairman, and Frank Silvermon, temporary Secretary. A Committee on Credentials was appointed, and an hour's recess taken.

On reassembling speeches were made by S. M. Barnes, W. H. Gray, (colored,) and E. W. Kimball in opposition to the new Constitution. During Mr. Gray's speech he read a paper purporting to be a dispatch from New-Orleans, stating that Gen. Longstreet and 450 men were killed to-day. The reading of this document created great excitement in the convention and on the streets. The speakers denounced the late Constitutional Convention as a revolutionary body, and denounced its acts as revolutionary, null, and void. Mr. Kimball stated that this was the same old fight for the Union, that assassination stalked abroad, and friends of the Union in the South appealed to Congress for protection, not doubting their appeal will be heard.

The convention will meet again to-night. It is generally understood there will be no nominations for State officers.

OBITUARY.

BENJAMIN ROBBINS CURTIS.

Benjamin Robbins Curtis, who died at his Summer residence at Newport yesterday, after a lingering illness, belonged to one of the oldest families of Massachusetts. He was born in Watertown, Mass., on the 4th of November, 1809, and graduated from Harvard University in 1829. He was admitted to the bar in 1832, and commenced the practice of law at Northfield, but in 1834 removed to Boston. Here he secured an extensive practice, and was quickly accorded a foremost position among the most eminent of his contemporaries. The force of his logic, the extent of his legal attainments, and the impressive style of his delivery, attained for the young advocate general recognition, and he was looked upon as a young man designed to the leadership of the Bar of Massachusetts. In September, 1851, on the death of Judge Woodbury, Mr. Curtis was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States by President Fillmore. It was while occupying this position that the Judge delivered his celebrated opinion in the Dred Scott case. In the Autum of 1857 he resigned his judicial position, and resumed the practice of his profession. Mr. Curtis' business was extensive and important, and few lawyers have ever devoted themselves so exclusively to the pursuit of their profession. In March, 1868, he was associated with Attorney General Stanbury, Wm. M. Evarts, and Wm. S. Groesbeck for the defense of President Johnson before the Court of Impeachment. Mr. Curtis made the opening speech, which was conceded by the most eminent lawyers to have been a masterpiece of oratory and a faultlessly clear exposition of the case. It is not too much to say that the impression made upon the minds of several Senators by the brilliant opening of Mr. Curtis contributed in no inconsiderable degree to the final result of that important trial, and stamped him as one of the ablest lawyers at the bar. The ex-Judge was elected member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and served for one session, having, it was understood, accepted the seat in that body for the purpose of effecting some much-needed reforms in the legal practice of that State. He never took an active part in politics, or was distinctively identified with any political party. During the existence of the Whig Party he was generally believed to have voted with that body, but for the past twenty years he had devoted himself entirely to the pursuit of his profession. Mr. Curtis was one of the few personal friends of Daniel Webster, whose peculiar style of delivery and deportment he was said in some measure to possess. He was the author of several United States Circuit Court Reports, and of a large number of Decisions and Digests of the United States Supreme Court. His decisions while on the bench of the Supreme Court are well known, and reflect credit on his ability as a Judge. The zeal and application exhibited by Mr. Curtis in the pursuit of his profession, and the many cases involving intricate questions of maritime, commercial, and patent-right law in which he was engaged, earned for him an enviable position among his contemporaries, and gave force to the assertion made some time ago that he would receive the nomination to the Chief Justiceship of the United States Supreme Court. Judge Curtis's high social position, the purity and integrity of his character on the Bench, and his long and successful career at the Bar rendered him justly popular in his native State and throughout the country.

CHARLES VANDERVOORT.

Charles Vandervoort, Grand Master of the Order of Odd-fellows of this State, died Monday evening at his residence in Harlem, in the fifty-second year of his age. He was initiated a member of the order at Flushing, Long Island, when he joined Pacific Lodge No. 85. He was afterward connected with Ocean Lodge No. 110 of New-York, retaining his connection with that body until the day of his death. He was recently elected Grand Master of the Odd-fellows in this State, and was installed at Ithaca on the 24th of August.

DAVID BARKER.

David Barker, the well-known poet, of Maine, died on Monday evening at Bangor, Me. He was about fifty years of age, and belonged to a family well and honorably known in Maine. His profession was that of the law, but he devoted a large part of his time to literary pursuits. Many of his poems were very popular. One of these, "The Under Dog in the Fight," was extensively copied some years ago, and is frequently quoted. Mr. Barker was a great favorite in social circles.

AMUSEMENTS.

THIS EVENING'S PROMISE.

Mr. Toole acts in "Dearer Than Life," at Wallack's, this evening. He has appeared in this piece in England many hundred times. At the Park Theatre the new play called "The Gilded Age" will be represented, with Mr. J. T. Raymond in the principal rôle.

THE POPULATION OF FRANCE.

An official return just published shows that France in 1872 contained 35,362,253 citizens and 740,668 foreigners. The former consisted of 30,676,943 natives of the departments in which they resided, 4,543,764 persons who had removed from one department to another, 126,243 Alsatians and Lorrainers who had elected to continue French subjects, and 15,363 naturalized foreigners. The foreigners comprised 347,558 Belgians, 112,579 Italians, 64,808 Alsatians and Lorrainers who had accepted German nationality, 52,954 Spaniards, 59,850 Russians, 42,834 Poles, 42,830 Swiss, 39,361 Germans, 26,003 English, 17,077 Dutch, 7,358 Scandinavians, 6,859 Americans, 5,116 Austrians and Hungarians, 3,843 Asiatics, 1,173 Turks, Greeks, &c., and 9,826 persons from other countries.

THE HEAT AND THE CORN.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* of the 12th inst. says: "The extraordinary heat of the past week has undoubtedly ripened every patch of corn in the North-west. If a frost should occur to-night—of which there is no possibility—the crop could not be injured. The ears are glazed quite hard, and many farmers have already cut and stacked their corn. The corn crop in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota will be very much larger than in 1873, and we think it no exaggeration to say that the farmers will realize as much money from the increased yield of their corn as they have lost on the decreased yield of their wheat."

THE POTTER RAILROAD LAW.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF WISCONSIN.

THE QUESTION OF JURISDICTION—THE LAW SUSTAINED AND THE RAILROADS ENJOINED AGAINST FURTHER RESISTANCE.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 15.—The following is an abstract, prepared by Chief Justice Ryan, of the opinion of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in the case brought by the Attorney General and the Railroad Commissioners for an injunction to compel a compliance by the Chicago and North-western Railroad and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Companies with the provisions of the Potter law:

This court has no original jurisdiction of proceedings by injunction at the suit of private persons or to enforce private remedies, but has jurisdiction of the writ in matters of public injuries upon information of the Attorney General in the nature of injunction bills to restrain excess where a mandamus would go to remedy the defect. The writ given by this court in a group of prerogative writs is given as a quasi prerogative writ for prerogative purposes. [Attorney General Blossag, Wisconsin 317, considered and approved of sections 13 and 14, chapter 148, R. S.] Courts of Equity in this State have jurisdiction, upon information of the Attorney General, ex-officio, to restrain corporations from excess or abuse of corporate franchise, or other violation of public law, under color of franchise, to the public injury. These sections confer no jurisdiction in this court. Whether they operate to limit the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts is not here considered. It is for the courts to determine in such an information whether the acts charged work a public injury. This jurisdiction was an established equitable jurisdiction at the time of the adoption of the State Constitution, and section 5, article 1 of that Constitution, in relation to trial by jury, has no application to it. Were this otherwise, the questions raised by these informations are questions of law, and the jurisdiction of them in equity deprives the defendants of no right of trial by jury.

Chapter 273 of 1874 is not repealed by chapter 292 or 341 of the same session. All the chapters can well stand together. The court finds no difficulty in holding that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company is the corporation designated as the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company in chapter 273. The corporation is sufficiently indicated by the name used in the statute, although it had a month before added the prefix of "Chicago" to its name.

The constitutional amendment of 1871, prohibiting special acts of the Legislature for granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities, is prospective only, and has no relation to existing corporate charters by special acts before the amendments. These may be amended or repealed by special act as before. The rule established in Dartmouth vs. Woodward (4 Wheaton, 518,) considered this point as far as it is extended to quasi private corporations intrusted by charter with public interests, so as to constitute them quasi public corporations. The rule followed, nevertheless, by the court, because it is the rule of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the construction of a clause in the State Constitution. But the reserved power in the State Constitution to alter or to repeal corporate charters was designed to take, and does take all corporations created under it, out of the rule in the Dartmouth College case, and the Legislature has the same power over such corporations as if the rule in that case had never existed. The reserved power to alter or repeal has no other limit in law than is implied in the words used. The exercise of the power should be under the guidance of extreme moderation, and should not be oppressive and unreasonable. But all this rests in the legislative discretion. So far as the corporate franchises are concerned, the Legislature is under a moral obligation not to reduce the tolls of railroads below a fair and adequate amount, but its power over the franchise is absolute. But the power to alter or repeal cannot affect the property of corporations other than the franchise. Such right of property is inviolate. It is not material here whether the defendants had an election to accept or reject the alternative of their charters by chapter 273. They were bound to obey the statute or to discontinue their operations as corporate bodies. In either case they had no right to conduct their operations in defiance of public law.

Chapter 273, of 1874, so far as its provisions are before the court in these cases, is a valid amendment of the special charters of the defendants, granted by the State. Whether it would be a valid amendment of the general Railroad act of 1872, is not here considered.

The Territorial charter of 1847 of the Milwaukee and Waukesha Railroad Company, extended by the Territorial act of 1848, is the subsisting charter of the railroad built under it from Milwaukee to Prairie du Chien. It does not appear in this case whether the charter was accepted and the corporation organized under it before the adoption of the State Constitution. There is a presumption in the circumstances that they were. Such being the case, the charter is not subject to the reserved power to alter or repeal, and as chapter 273 of 1874 would impair the obligation of a franchise of that charter, within the rule in the Dartmouth College case, chapter 273 of 1874 cannot be held to apply to the railroad built and existing under that charter, if accepted before the adoption of the State Constitution. An information in equity by the Attorney General *ex-officio* has the same effect, as to answer and injunction, as a bill in chancery, verified on information and belief. Here the question is unimportant, because the violation of chapter 273, charged, is apparent from the affidavits on both sides. There is a judicial discretion to withhold injunction and mandamus in aid of private remedies, but there is no such discretion at the suit of the State in matters of public injuries. In such cases writs go peremptorily *ex debito justiciæ*. The court has no discretion to withhold either of the writs in cases of positive public injury.

The motions of the Attorney General must be granted and the writs issue, as to all the roads of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company and all of the roads of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, except the railroad from Milwaukee to Prairie Du Chien, built under the Territorial charter of 1847 and 1848. But before the writs issue the Attorney General must file in these cases his official stipulation not to prosecute the defendants for forfeiture of their charters for any violation of chapter 273 charged in these informations before the 1st day of October next, that time being allowed by the court to the defendants to arrange their rates of toll under chapter 273.

SCOPE OF THE INJUNCTION.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 15.—The injunction issued by the Supreme Court to-day applies to all railroads, and parts of railroads, in the State, except that between Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien, a division of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. The reason for this exception is, that this line is the successor of a road holding an old Territorial charter, and hence is not subject to the clause in the State Constitution which authorizes the Legislature to alter or repeal charters. The Prairie Du Chien line is less than 200 miles long, and the St. Paul Company has 700 miles of road in the State. The remaining 500 miles is subject to injunctions.

THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD—ACCOMMODATION TO BE CUT DOWN.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—President Keep, of the North-western Railroad, in an interview, expresses great surprise at the decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, but said his road would at once take measures to obey the law by Oct. 1, the date fixed in the injunction. But as the road could not live up to the Potter law and furnish first-class accommodations to the public, he will at once take measures to take off all first-class passenger coaches, stop all work on the line and in the shops, except for repairs, and reduce the force to a minimum strength.

THE RAILROADS TO SUBMIT, BUT TO ECONOMIZE IN EVERY FORM.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 15.—After the news of the railroad decision had reached this city, a reporter called on Hon. A. Mitchell, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and inquired as to the intentions of the Company. Mr. Mitchell replied that the company would comply with the order of the court, and obey the law, whatever the consequences might be. As he understood the character of the proceeding, it could not be appealed from; the company would therefore accept the result, and respect the convenience of the public in the character of accommodations so far as was in their power.

Mr. S. S. Merrill, General Manager of the St. Paul Road, was also interviewed, and said the company would obey the law in accordance with the decision, however disastrous it might prove to the company's prosperity; that no matter how ill the effect might be, the company would submit with the best grace it could. It would comply fully, fairly, and squarely and at the same time continue to serve the public as well as its curtailed means would allow. There are now [illegible] cars and forty locomotives less than at this time last year, which had compelled the [illegible] of employes. [illegible] the whole question, and the injunction would be made permanent, as a matter of course.

There is a proceeding pending before the same tribunal to vacate the charters of the St. Paul and North-western Companies for having neglected to comply with the law.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

AN INCREASED REPUBLICAN MAJORITY—ONLY ONE DEMOCRATIC SENATOR ELECTED.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 15.—Further returns confirm last night's dispatches. Two hundred and twenty-four towns show a total vote of more than 66,000, and a majority for Gov. Dingley of nearly ,000. This indicates a total vote of 93,000, some 13,000 more than last year. Gov. Dingley's majority, if the remaining towns maintain the same ratio, will be nearly 12,000, which is the largest Republican majority of any year since 1863, except in the Presidential contest of 1872, being a net gain of between 2,000 and 3,000 on last year's majority. The majorities in Congressional districts will aggregate somewhat higher than was telegraphed last night. In the First District, the one most severely contested, Burleigh will go up to 2,000, and will possibly reach his full majority of 1872. Fuller returns in Speaker Blaine's district indicate that his majority will be nearly as large as that given him in 1872, and, in proportion to the aggregate vote, will be much larger. The Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican. Of the thirty-one Senators, the Democrats elect but one.

WASHINGTON.

THREE MONITORS TO BE REBUILT WITH IRON HULLS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Three of the monitors, the Amphitrite, Terror, and Miantonomoh, carrying four guns each, are to be rebuilt. These monitors now have wooden hulls, but will be rebuilt entirely of iron. Many improvements will be made in their machinery, ventilation, &c. The contract for rebuilding the Amphitrite has already been awarded to Harlan & Hollingsworth, of Wilmington, Del.

THE TREASURY.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $15,373,121; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $59,935,000; coin, including $29,400,740 in coin certificates, $72,511,554; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The internal revenue receipts to-day amounted to $143,572.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commodore Andrew Bryson is ordered to the command of the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 21st inst.; Passed Assistant Surgeon H. C. Eckstein to temporary duty at League Island, Penn.; Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph J. Taylor to the receiving-ship Potomac, at Philadelphia; Passed Assistant Engineer James H. Chasmet to the Kearsarge, by the steamer of Oct. 3, for San Francisco. Commodore John C. Howell is detached from the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 21st inst., and ordered to proceed to Washington and report for other duty; Chief Engineer R. M. Bartleman from the Navy-yard at Boston on Oct. 1, and ordered to the Saranac at San Francisco, Cal.; Chief Engineer H. S. Davids from the Saranac on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to report for duty in charge of the stores in the Steam Engineering Department at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PERSONAL.

The President will leave Washington for Long Branch to-night. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Douglass leaves here this evening for a two weeks' visit at his home in Erie, Penn. During his absence Deputy Commissioner Rogers will act as Commissioner.

THE TROUBLES IN ALABAMA.

NEGROES ARMED AND DRILLING—TWO WHITE MEN WOUNDED—THE NEGROES DISPERSED.

SELMA, Ala., Sept. 15.—The Selma *Times* has the following special dispatch:

DEMOPOLIS, Ala., Sept. 15.—A difficulty took place in Greene County this forenoon, between this place and Forkland. Dr. Minor, of Forkland, on visiting a patient on the Rome plantation, six miles from here, came upon a large body of negroes, in arms and drilling. When asked what they meant, their leader replied that negro blood had been shed and they were determined to have white blood. On his return to Forkland, Dr. Minor reported what he had seen, and the citizens sent two unarmed white men to pacify the negroes, and to let them know that the report that any negro had been killed was false. Upon approaching the negroes these two men were fired upon and both wounded, one seriously and one mortally. This morning the whites to the number of thirty or forty went down and dispersed the armed negroes, killing and wounding several of them. The negroes numbered 200. They are the same negroes that stopped the Government rations, and have since held armed possession of the public highway. When fired upon they dispersed, but they are reported to have reassembled, and declare that no white man shall pass the road on pain of death. The County Commissioners of Dallas County, composed of two negroes and two white men, all Republicans, have adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That as Commissioners we are unacquainted with any violence used toward any citizen or any person in this county in consequence of his political opinions or their free expression.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 15.—The bolters from the Third Congressional District Republican Convention met this morning and nominated Benjamin L. Berry in opposition to David Houston, previously nominated by a portion of the delegates to the convention.

The Democrats of the First District of New-Jersey met at Camden to-day, and on the twenty-third ballot nominated C. Simickson for Congress.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.—The Republicans of the Twentieth Ohio District to-day renominated Hon. Richard C. Parsons for Congress.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 15.—The Democrats of the First District have nominated Hon. N. D. Pratt, of Racine, for Congress.

The Republicans of the Sixth District have nominated A. M. Kimball for Congress.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVING AND TRUST COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—At an adjourned meeting of the Philadelphia depositors of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, of Washington, D. C., held here to-night, resolutions were adopted denouncing the act of the Trustees in placing the institution in the hands of the Commissioners to wind up its affairs as a high-handed outrage; demanding the re-establishment of the company, and favoring the petitioning of Congress for the restoration of the charter. Messrs. Robert Jones, Samuel P. Smith, and W. H. Hunter were appointed a committee to confer with the Commissioners.

REMARKABLE CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15.—A singular case of death from hydrophobia occurred here last Saturday. The facts of the case have just been made public, and are as follows: Charles Haake, a boy six years of age, was bitten on the hand by a cat, which he was chastising for some reason, about four weeks ago. The wound was so slight that the child did not complain of it at all, but on Saturday morning last he was taken with all the symptoms of hydrophobia, and died before night. The cat has never at any time exhibited any signs of madness and the physicians who attended the boy regard it as the most remarkable case extant.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—Hon. Henry L. Dawes has been invited by the Republican Committee to preside at the State Convention, Oct. 7, at Worcester.

THE ILLINOIS EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—The Episcopal Diocesan Convention met at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and, after organization, decided to hold a secret caucus to-night, and that the election for the new Bishop be held at 2 o'clock P. M. to-morrow.

THE KNOXVILLE WHIG TO BE REVIVED.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 15.—The old Knoxville *Whig* will be revived in a short time, under the editorial management of its founder, Senator Brownlow. The prospectus, to that effect will appear [illegible]

THE SAFE BURGLARY.

THE CASE BEFORE THE COURT IN WASHINGTON.

BENTON'S BAIL FORFEITED—HARRINGTON AND WILLIAMS GIVE BAIL—ABSTRACT OF THE INDICTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—To-day was set down for the trial of Wm. Benton, the safe burglar. Benton was not present, and his counsel asked for a further postponement, which the court refused, ordering his recognizances ($2,000) to be forfeited. The only course now open is to rearrest Benton, provided he can be found.

The Grand Jury found a true bill for conspiracy against Richard Harrington and A. B. Williams, also Col. Whitely, Nettleship, and Cunz, late of the detective service; Zeruth, a German of Newark, N. J., and Michael Hayes, who has been in jail for several months.

Harrington and Williams have each given bail in the sum of $5,000. Hayes was engaged to-day endeavoring to procure bail. The others are absent from the city, and process will be issued for their arrest.

Mr. Harrington addressed the court to-day as follows: "If your Honor please, in April last my office was entered, the safe, containing private papers, opened, and the contents abstracted. Since then unfriendly influences have unjustly pilloried me before the world as the author and promoter of a scheme inconceivably wicked and very criminal. In the presence of these charges, emanating as they did from personal and partisan malice, I have made no answer. During this storm of detraction, villification, and abuse, I have remained quiet, trusting that time and the reputation which I have made in this community, almost before the eye of this court, would vindicate me. The ordeal was not pleasant, but there is something which God has planted in a man conscious of his integrity upon which he may rest, in the sure hope of truth's vindication. For the first time, I say to those who have been kind enough to believe in me that by no act of mine have I surrendered my personal or professional manhood. Of this alleged conspiracy I am utterly ignorant. At length these nebulous rumors and innuendoes have been crystallized into the form of an indictment, and I cannot say, if your Honor please, that, on the whole, I regret it, since, at least, it gives me the opportunity to meet face to face my accusers and their proofs. I am not unconscious of the humiliation which every man would feel in being formally a party defendant to an indictment like this, but I think in the presence of law and logic we will be able to take the core from out this sore which seems to have been festering so long upon private reputation. I am therefore here to submit myself to such action as your Honor may deem fit to be taken in the premises, asking and insisting only upon one thing which would seem due at once to me, to this court, and to this people, viz., that your Honor will order the earliest day for trial that is practicable, considering the business of the courts. A moment's recollection, if your Honor please, would seem almost to dictate that the ordinary course of the business of the court should be permitted to stand aside, that this case may be brought to an early and final hearing. It is due to me as a citizen, it is due to this court whose prosecuting officer I have been for nearly five years. It is due to this community, grown restless under these charges, which, for many months, have filled some of the public prints. Perhaps I ought to state to the court in this connection that as the confidence of the District Attorney, whose appointee I am, remains as heretofore, he has declined to permit our official relations to be severed, but that I deem it both a duty to myself and to the public, that, pending this inquiry, I shall abstain from the performance of the duties of my position, and I have therefore asked him to designate some person who, with your honor's approbation, will appear as the representative of the Government.

The indictment is against Hiram C. Whitely, Ichabod C. Nettleship, Albert Cunz, Richard Harrington, Arthur B. Williams, and Michael Hayes, and the charge is conspiracy. The first count charges that on the 3d of April last there was pending before a committee of the two Houses of Congress a certain investigation or inquiry concerning the official conduct of the Government and other officials of the District, as alleged in a memorial of sundry citizens, and one Columbus Alexander, one of the signers of the memorial, being engaged in procuring evidence to sustain the allegations of the memorial, in which certain books of entries and accounts of one John O. Evans were presented and referred to and used in evidence. It further presents that Whitely, as Chief of the so-called Secret Service Division of the Treasury, Nettleship, of the same service, Albert Cunz, of the same service, Richard Harrington, a lawyer, one of counsel before said committee, Gustave Zeruth, Arthur B. Williams, a lawyer, Michael Hayes, and other persons unknown, with force and arms unlawfully did combine, confederate, and conspire with each other against said Columbus Alexander to cause it to be believed by the people of the United States that he was a corrupt and infamous man, to charge him with consorting with burglars and thieves, and that he employed such to break and enter the office of the said District Attorney in the night season, and force open the iron safe there situate, and steal and carry away the contents of same; and they then and there further combined, confederated, and conspired to cause the arrest of said Columbus Alexander, with such stated property in his possession, and to cause him to be indicted therefor, prosecuted, and punished under the laws of the United States, with the intent and for the purpose then and there to injure said Columbus Alexander, and to cast discredit and obloquy on him and other persons engaged with him in maintaining allegations contained in said memorial. The first count further charges that the aforesaid parties in furtherance of the conspiracy caused Michael Hayes, under the assumed name of Butler, artfully to make the acquaintance of Alexander, and hold a conversation with him, and that Hayes falsely represented to Alexander that the books, entries, and accounts presented before the committee as the books of Jno. O. Evans were false and spurious, and that he wanted to procure the genuine books of Jno. O. Evans and place them in the hands of Alexander for a reasonable compensation; that Alexander was induced to express a wish to receive the books, and to pay the reasonable expenses for them; also in accordance with the combination they caused to be delivered to Harrington an anonymous letter which purported to inform him that, on the second or third night after, the office of the District Attorney would be broken open and the safe robbed, the object being to give Harrington a pretext for watching said office for the purpose of aiding in the execution of the conspiracy without incurring suspicion. In this count they are charged with having produced, to be in readiness for the further execution of the conspiracy, one George E. Miles, alias Bliss, alias Albert Williams, a skillful burglar, one Walter Brown, alias William Benton, a professed thief, who were permitted to examine the premises, the office and safe, the residence of Alexander, and the streets leading from the office to the residence, and each was then and there faithfully instructed in the part which he was to act; that on the 23d of April said Harrington procured two of Evans' books, and placed them in the safe, so they should be taken therefrom and delivered to said Alexander, and so arranged said office that the office could be entered and robbed; that on the night of the robbery Harrington and Williams took two officers of the Police for the pretence of watching the threatened robbery by said Miles and Williams, and they, (the officers,) acting under the direction of said Harrington, followed one of the parties, allowing Williams to escape; that Harrington, acting as Assistant District Attorney, directed officers to pursue Brown, (alias Benton,) and if Alexander received the books both should be arrested. They further charge that Brown made several attempts to enter Alexander's house and deliver the books, and the Police officers refused further to obey Harrington and arrested Brown, whereby the conspiracy failed in complete execution.

The second count, in addition to the charges in the first, charges that they caused the safe to be so opened, used, and treated as to give it the appearance of having been blown open with gunpowder; that they procured Benton to make an affidavit that he was employed by Alexander; that they procured Hayes to make an affidavit corroborating Benton.

The third count charges that the parties did conspire, confederate, and agree with each other to [illegible] causing the office to be broken open, as also the safe, to have him indicted, &c. The fourth count is a repetition of the third count in the charges, but is different in form.

Two indictments were also returned against Miles, alias Bliss, alias Williams, and Benton, alias Brown, for larceny and burglary, and for larceny. Within the last two or three days various names have been mentioned in current rumor as among those presented by the Grand Jury in the above case. In several instances rumor was at fault. The report that Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Sawyer had been presented was wholly erroneous, his name not having been mentioned in the jury-room in connection with the case. The reports were also erroneous in regard to Somerville, the New-York lawyer for Benton, and Mr. Shaler, clerk in the Secret Service division of the Treasury, as they were not in the list of those presented.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

RECEPTION OF THE STATE GRAND LODGE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ADDRESSES AND INTERESTING EXERCISES.

The Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, of the State of New-York met at Irving Hall yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, and proceeded to organize for the ensuing session. The number of lodges represented by delegates was upward of 600. Grand Worthy Chief Templar R. E. Sutton, of Rome, N. Y., occupied the chair, supported by Grand Worthy Secretary D. W. Hooker, of Syracuse, Grand Worthy Treasurer Clarke, and other officers. A number of committees were appointed and other routine business transacted. Nominations were also made for officers of the Grand Lodge for the coming year. The reception of the Grand Lodge last evening at the Academy of Music was well attended. After a hymn by the audience, followed by a prayer by Rev. Wm. H. Boole, Mr. J. M. Stearns, Chairman of the meeting, opened the proceedings by a short address upon the political aspect of the question, concluding with the assertion that the members of the order in this State would vote for no man who hauled down the temperance flag.

Rev. Wm. H. Van Cott followed in an address of welcome, in the course of which he said that New-York had been grossly misrepresented as to its real position on the temperance question. He thought that in proportion to its size and the relative strength of the influences which worked for and against the cause, New-York could show as favorable a record as any city in the country. An impression existed in some portions of the State that the order in New-York was opposed to the great majority outside of the City on questions of importance respecting the welfare of the cause. In this respect he indulged the hope that the present session would be beneficial in bringing about a better understanding between the different sections of the State, and dispel the idea that in the struggle before them the eastern part of the State was opposed to the north or to the west.

Dr. R. E. Sutton, Grand Worthy Chief Templar, was next introduced. He thought the fact that prohibition had retained any foothold in this City was in itself a fit subject for congratulation. Nowhere were the enemies of temperance stronger or bolder than in New-York. With the business world perfectly indifferent, and fashionable circles almost without exception, hostile, the little band of workers, had persevered against obstacles unknown in more favored localities. And yet the cause had prospered, not only in the City but throughout the country. He (the speaker) remembered the time when a clergyman had been hissed from the platform in this City for advocating prohibition. But the reform had grown and gathered strength year by year, until to-day their watchword had become, total abstinence socially, total prohibition politically. As sentiment advanced it had found expression in all the various ways by which public opinion was effected, until at last they had organized to express their opinion through the last and most powerful of resorts, the ballot-box.

Susannah Evans, of Brooklyn, was the next speaker. She thought it was a great sign of the progress which prohibition was constantly making, that the rum-sellers of the Metropolis had at last been driven to "organize" in defense of their dearly-bought rights. When 4,000 liquor-dealers were driven to thus publicly combine against the power of moral suasion, surely the hour of triumph could not be so very distant.

Rev. Dr. J. D. Fulton, of Brooklyn, followed with an able description of the temperance campaign in Ohio during the past Spring, and after a closing song from the Hutchinson family, the meeting adjourned.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Ex-Gov. Claflin, of Massachusetts, and Gen. Beauregard, of New-Orleans, are in Montreal.

James Colton, a carpenter aged thirty years, was killed yesterday by falling from a building in Boston.

Robert J. McIlvaine has been appointed gauger of internal revenue for the Thirteenth District of Illinois.

His Excellency, Aristarchè Bey, Turkish Minister at Washington, is staying at St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.

Hon. H. G. Pines, member of the Nova Scotia Legislative Council, died on Monday night, in Pugwash, Nova Scotia.

Mrs. Priscilla Goodwin, aged sixty-five years, committed suicide in Sanford, Me., yesterday, while temporarily insane.

The Fall term of Union College, at Schenectady, opened yesterday, and fifty-two applicants were admitted to the Freshman Class.

Hon. John S. Kerr, member of the Tennessee Legislature from Memphis, and a prominent candidate before the recent Democratic Convention, fell dead at the dinner table to-day.

The Autumnal exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society opened at Philadelphia last night, with an unusually fine display, exceeding in variety and number of collections any of the previous years.

FIRST DAY OF THE CANADIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept 15.—The Dominion Rifle Association met to-day. The weather was unfavorable for shooting, as a strong wind blew across the range. The Governor General and suite and a large concourse of people were assembled at the range. Lady Dufferin fired the opening shot at noon. Lunch was then partaken of and was followed by speeches from Lord Dufferin, Premier Mackenzie, and others. The first match for all comers was opened, but as a severe storm was coming on the shooting was adjourned.

DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Delegates to the Republican State Convention from the First Assembly District of Columbia County were chosen to-day, and are as follows: Hon. John Hogeboon and Hon. Jno. C. Newkirk, of Hudson, and Hon. Jno. D. Langdon, of Copake.

THE MATTHEWS MURDER.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—In the Matthews murder case the Coroner's jury, to-day, returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death on the 4th September from a wound caused by a sharp instrument in the hands of some person or persons unknown, and that the body was afterward thrown into the river.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 15.—The Pacific Express, east, collided with a freight train at the upper end of this city about noon to-day. S. P. Johnson, conductor of a freight car, W. D. Cramer, Train Master Pacific Railroad, and Mifflin, engineer, were injured, the former, it is supposed, fatally. No passengers were hurt. A misplaced switch caused the accident.

SENATOR EDMUNDS.

The Burlington *Free Press* confidently anticipates the return of Hon. Geo. F. Edmunds to the United States Senate from Vermont. It instances the almost invariable precedent of re-election, and says: "But that usage is in this case, after all, a comparatively unimportant consideration. Vermont wishes Senator Edmunds to represent her in the Senate because she recognizes the special value of his services there. It is no little honor to our State that a son of Vermont is at the head of the most important committee of the United States Senate—the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Edmunds' strength and readiness in debate make him a power on the floor of the Senate. His clear head and cool judgment give him a weight as a legislator and as one of the constitutional advisers of the President, which is recognized at Washington, and not unknown at home. His record is absolutely clean. Not only has he been connected with no 'jobs,' but he is known as the constant and watchful opponent of all jobs and schemes of corruption. Always in his seat; always wide awake to the business in hand; always sure to detect the cat under any innocent looking pile of meal; always ready to interpose his objection in any doubtful measure, he is a constant terror to the lobby and jobbers. His honesty, watchfulness, and independence have saved millions to the treasury since he has been in the Senate. For these reasons; because they have tried and found him true; because they honor and esteem him, and because they know that every honest man in Congress would lament his departure from the Senate, the Republicans of Vermont will [illegible]

THE TURF.

THE GREAT STALLION RACE AT BOSTON.

SMUGGLER THE WINNER—THE FAVORITE NOWHERE—FAST TIME MADE.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—The great stallion race for the championship of the United States, a purse of $10,000 and four gold medals, was trotted at Mystic Park to-day. The weather was delightful, and the attendance was estimated by competent judges at 30,000. The police arrangements were perfect, and there was not an accident or a mishap to mar the occasion. The entries were as follows:

Robert Dalzell Waddington, New-York, names brown stallion Phil Sheridan, by Young Columbus, out of Black Fly.

H. S. Russell, Home Farm, Milton, Mass., names bay stallion Smuggler, by Blanco, dam by Herod's Tuckahoe.

William B. Smith, Hartford, Conn., names black stallion Thomas Jefferson, by Toronto Chief, out of Gypsy Queen.

John R. Farnum, Waltham, Mass., names brown stallion Commonwealth, formerly Dread, by Phil. Sheridan, dam by Young St. Lawrence.

David Nevins, Jr., Hill-side Farm, South Framingham, Mass., names chestnut stallion Fearnaught, Jr., by Fearnaught, dam by Abdallah.

H. W. Bacon and H. H. Rockwell, New-London, Conn., names bay stallion W. H. Allen, by Volunteer, out of Peg Slender.

Charles E. Revere, New-York, names bay stallion Henry W. Genet, by Godfrey Patchen, out of Lady Danvers.

A. C. Wallace, Manchester, N. H., names bay stallion Ned Wallace, by Taggart's Abdallah.

O. L. Marshall, Providence, R. I., names chestnut stallion Vermont Abdallah, by Young America, out of Blonde.

John R. Poor, Boston, Mass., names bay stallion Pilot Temple, by Pilot, Jr., out of Madame Temple.

H. D. Nye and Thomas Foster, Flint, Mich., name chestnut stallion Mambrino Gift, by Relfo Mambrino Pilot.

Daniel Jenkins, Glen Falls, N. Y., names gray stallion Joe Brown, by son of Biggart's Rattler, dam by Hambletonian.

J. H. Webber, Boston, Mass., names bay stallion Red Patchen, by George M. Patchen, Jr., out of Dolly Abdallah.

C. P. Keefer & Co., Boston, Mass., name bay stallion Strideaway, (since dead,) by Black Hawk Telegraph, out of Pocahontas.

James Helm, San Francisco, Cal., names bay stallion Sam Purdy, by George M. Patchen, Jr., out of Whisky Jane.

Of the above, Strideaway died during the latter part of May, and the owner of Sam Purdy dying in June rendered his entry void. This left fourteen, and just one-half came to the track this afternoon, one of which, Thomas Jefferson, was drawn before the start. There was a great deal of pool-selling on the race, the average of the sales last evening and to-day being as follows:

Mambrino Gift	$150
Smuggler	70
Thomas Jefferson	55
The field	50

The judges were Messrs. Otho Hamilton and Sam. Emerson of this city, and George W. Oakley, of Brooklyn.

The race was won in three straight heats by Col. Russell's Smuggler, Phil. Sheridan second, H. W. Genet third, and Commonwealth fourth, the favorite, Mambrino Gift, being nowhere.

The winner was not pushed after the first half mile in any of the three heats, and trotted the third in 2:20, (the fastest stallion time on record,) with the utmost ease.

The following is a description of the race:

FIRST HEAT.—Mambrino Gift won the pole, Smuggler second, Phil. Sheridan third, H. W. Genet fourth, Vermont Abdallah fifth, and Commonwealth outside. On the third score the word was given to a very good send off, and at once there began a contest for the lead between Gift and Smuggler, with Sheridan close up. As they neared the turn, Gift showed in front, half a length, with Smuggler second, Vermont Abdallah two lengths in the rear, with Commonwealth and Genet leading him a length, they being that distance in the rear of Sheridan. Going round the turn, Smuggler hung close to Gift, who led a length up to the quarter-pole, which was made in 37½ seconds. Coming up the straight, Smuggler began to straighten himself out, and before the half-mile was reached was on even terms with Gift, and at the half-mile led a length, in 1:11½. Sheridan and the others were well up, but the heat was confined to the other two. Smuggler came away and won by four lengths in 2:23, Sheridan second, Gift third, Genet fourth, Commonwealth fifth, and Abdallah last.

SECOND HEAT.—In the betting Smuggler was a favorite at 70 to 60 for the field. On the second trial the horses were sent away, and Sheridan at once put on a burst of speed which sent him to the front. He was followed by Gift, Smuggler, Genet, Commonwealth and Abdallah in the order named. The pace was a very good one around the turn, Sheridan keeping his head good to the quarter in 36½ seconds. Gift here went into the air and went to the third place. Smuggler beginning to get down to his work on the backstretch, passed Gift while the latter was in the air, and so fast was he going that before Sheridan reached the half in 1:11¾ he was to his wheel. The excitement was at fever heat, as Smuggler was seen to put in his long stride, and just after the half was passed he went to the front. From that it was all over with the others for the heat, and on the homestretch Sheridan, Commonwealth, and Genet had it for the second place, which was won by Sheridan, Smuggler winning the heat by four lengths in 2:23.

THIRD HEAT.—There was a rush to the pool stand, but there was little chance to get even for the backers of Gift. Smuggler was the favorite at 100 to 35, and there were not many inclined for business at these rates. On the fourth trial the word was given for a good start, all coming up on even terms, with the exception of Abdallah; and Sheridan, as in the previous heats, put in a dash and went to the front, with Gift in the second place. The latter soon broke, and Smuggler went in next to Sheridan, who led a length to the quarter in thirty-seven seconds. Around the turn Genet took the third place, Gift fourth, after settling to his work. Commonwealth came next, with Abdallah in the rear. On entering the second quarter, Smuggler steadily out-trotted Sheridan, and at the half was two open lengths ahead in 1:11½. From this point home it was the same as in the other heats, Smuggler having it all his own way. Down the homestretch Genet trotted very fast, and beat Commonwealth out of second place, Gift fourth, Sheridan fifth, Abdallah outside the flag. Time, 2:20. The following is a summary:

MYSTIC PARK, Sept. 15.—Purse $10,000, open to all stallions; $4,000 to first, $3,000 to second, $2,000 to third, $1,000 to fourth, and a gold medal to each horse winning a premium; mile heats, three in five, in harness.

H. S. Russell's b. s. Smuggler	1	1	1
R. Dalzell's br. s. Phil. Sheridan	2	2	5
C. S. Revere's b. s. H. W. Genet	4	4	2
J. R. Farnum's blk. s. Commonwealth	5	3	3
Foster & Nye's br. s. Mambrino Gift	3	5	4
O. L. Marshall's ch. s. Vermont Abdallah	6	6	dis.

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37½	1:11½	2:23
Second heat	36½	1:11¾	2:23
Third heat	37	1:11½	2:20

THE RUNNING MEETING AT MYSTIC PARK, BOSTON.

The inaugural running meeting of the Mystic Park Association, Boston, will commence to-day. There are three races the first being a dash of three-quarters of a mile for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, in which there are eleven entries, viz: Eclair, Lorena, Camden, Scratch, Sleepy John, Audubon, B. F. Carver, Quits, Ned Hanlon, Leamington filly, and Spendthrift. The second race is the Mystic Park stakes for three-year olds, to carry 100 pounds, and the probable starters are Dublin, Larry Hart, Ida Wells, The Ghost, and a colt by imp. Hurrah. For the concluding affair, which is a hurdle race of two miles over eight hurdles with the light welter weights, (28 pounds,) there are Limestone, Gaffney, Ned Hanlon, Camden, and Tom Collins. The pools on these races at Johnson's sold last night as follows:

THREE-QUARTER DASH.

Spendthrift	$25	$75	$60
Leamington filly	17	60	70
Quits	17	44	35
Carver	16	48	40
Scratch	12	37	35
Audubon	9	26	40
Eclair, Lorena, Camden, Sleepy John, Ned Hanlon,	14	32	32
Total	$110	$322	$312

MILE HEATS.

Dublin	$80	$110	$50
Larry Hart	40	55	29
Ida Wells	30	30	21
The Ghost, Hurrah Colt,	30	38	26
Total	$180	$233	$126

HURDLE RACE.

Limestone	$40	$40	$50
Gaffney	13	13	18
Ned Hanlon, Camden, Tom Collins,	10	16	20
Total	$63	$69	$88

The Fall meeting of the Narragansett Park Association, of which Col. Amasa Sprague is President, will also begin to-day. This is the first meeting held under the auspices of this association since 1869.

LEXINGTON RACES—SECOND DAY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 15.—The second day of the race meeting was well attended. The track was very hard and slow, owing to long continued drought.

FIRST RACE.—Purse, $300; $250 to first and $50 to second horse; mile heats.

T. G. Magibben's ch. f. Nellie Grim, four years, by Asteroid	1	1
J. W. Betty's Vandalia, four years, by Vandal	2	3
Heard's br. g. Nell, four years, by Asteroid	4	2
Harper's ch. f., three years old	3	4

Time—1:46¼ and 1:45¾.

SECOND RACE.—Colt stakes for two-year-olds; [illegible] stakes; three-quarters of a mile dash; thirteen entries and seven starters.

S. J. Salyer's br. c. by Enquirer	1
Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s br. c. Bob Woolley, by imported Leamington	2
Harper's b. c. by imported Phaeton	3

The other horses were not placed.

Time—1:17.

The third race was a match for $250; heats.

Mahoney's Gertrude	1	1
Stradella	2	2

Time—2:51 and 2:51.

The pool-selling to-night on the races to-morrow is quite heavy. The following are sample pools: First race, one and one-quarter miles, Swigert's Elkhorn, $100; Richard's The Muse, $70; the field, consisting of McGibben's Asteroid and Beard's Infallible, $20.

SECOND RACE.—Sweepstakes for three year-olds Georgie Bowman, $75; Amadis, $40; McIntyre's b. c. by Gilroy, $30; the field, consisting of Kilburn, Bonnie Meer, and Nina Bonita, $20.

THIRD RACE.—Two miles—Big Yellow, $100; Fair Play, $75; Enquirer, $50; Colonel Miligan, $25.

Rain to-day has put the track in good order, and fast time may be expected to-morrow.

INDIANA POLITICS.

THE CONTEST BETWEEN M. C. KERR AND GEN. J. A. CRAVENS IN THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Sept. 12, 1874.

The political canvass in the Third Indiana District, just across the river, is getting warm. This is the old Second District, represented for eight years, previous to 1872, by M. C. Kerr, who is again the Democratic candidate for his former position. His opponent is Gen. James A. Cravens, also an Ex-Congressman, and a Democrat, who is an independent Granger in the contest. He will receive the support of the farmers, Republicans, and many disaffected Democrats, of which latter there are a large number. In all of the seven counties of the district independent local tickets have been placed in nomination, composed of the best men of both political parties. Cravens was in Congress during the war, and "voted men and money," while Kerr, it is said, was plotting with the Sons of Liberty at home, and helping to keep up that dreaded "fire in the rear." Influential Democrats assert that Kerr secured his present nomination by fraud, so the fight in the ranks of the Democracy waxes hot and bitter. Cravens' friends claim, and apparently with reason, that he will carry every county, except Jackson, by a handsome vote, and that his aggregate majority will be not less than 3,000. Every precinct is being thoroughly canvassed by the respective aspirants and their allies, and there is no doubt but what the people are alive to the importance of the contest.

A KISS FOR A BLOW.

From the Sun.

The *Herald* reports the arrest of a poetical sneak-thief named William Adams, who writes poetry and steals jewelry from the houses into which he sneaks. The exploits of this fellow, however, are nothing, compared to those of a noted news sneak-thief who betrayed the confidence of the late Horace Greeley, and then abused him like a literary pickpocket.

From the Herald.

A recent admirable leader in the *Sun*, in which our lively and always readable contemporary rises to the robust moral earnestness which befits sincere conviction on a great subject, lays open, as with a scalpel in skillful hands, the motives and origin of the recent Southern disturbances, which the administration has exaggerated and seized upon as a pretext for subjecting wide sections to military terrorism. The political sagacity, justness of view, and vigor of statement which mark the efforts of the *Sun* on this and the like occasions are not only creditable to itself, but reflect honor on the really independent and intrepid journalism of which our contemporary affords a genuine specimen.

AN EDITOR NOT AN OFFICE-SEEKER.

Mr. Stanley T. Pullen, editor of the Portland (Me.) *Press*, declined a Republican nomination for the Legislature at the late election in that State. He said: "I have long felt that office-holding and journalism are incompatible; that an editor who is a candidate for, or an incumbent of, office would be suspected of conducting his paper with reference to his personal political ambition, and that however conscientiously he might try to avoid it, he would be really somewhat influenced by such consideration. This necessarily impairs the strength and usefulness of his utterances, and the value of his paper as an exponent of party views and interests."

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. Gordon Granger, United States Army, is at Barnum's Hotel.

Commodore John R. Goldsborough, United States Navy, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Gen. J. B. Frisbie, of California, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator Roscoe Conklin, of Utica; Ex-Gov. A. H. Bullock, of Massachusetts; Ex-Congressman W. C. Smith, of Vermont; Hon. Galuska A. Grow, of Texas; Judge J. A. Campbell and John J. Williamson, of Louisiana, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FAIRBANKS', THE STANDARD.

The Union Stock Yard and Transit Company, of Chicago, is using at the present time ten of Fairbanks' largest stock scales, with an aggregate weighing capacity of 460 tons at a single draft. The total amount of live stock weighed on these scales at the above yards since they opened, up to Aug. 1, 1874, is valued at over $480,000,000.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

SURE, PROMPT, AND THOROUGH, ARE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. ITS MERIT HAS MADE IT KNOWN EVERYWHERE FOR YEARS, AS A STANDARD CURATIVE FOR CRAMPS, DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BOWELS; IT IS BESIDES EASILY ADMINISTERED TO CHILDREN, BEING PLEASANT TO THE TASTE, AND IS ENTIRELY SAFE.—*Advertisement.*

Leaky Roofs

Of all kinds carefully repaired. Estimates cheerfully given.

TIN ROOFS

painted and made water-tight, or no charge. Send for home testimonials of Glines' patent

SLATE ROOFING PAINT,

80 cents a gallon, ready for use. Contains no tar, is fire-proof, water-proof, durable, ornamental, and will

SAVE EXPENSE OF RESHINGLING.

Correspondence invited. Local agents wanted.

NEW-YORK SLATE-ROOFING COMPANY,

—*Advertisement.* No. 6 Cedar st., New-York.

Rupture is permanently cured by using the New Elastic Truss, which retains it comfortably through hardest exercise or severest strain. Sold at 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

The Best and Cheapest Hair Dressing.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

NOTES FROM COLORADO, by GRACE GREENWOOD.
THE OLDEN DAYS IN TENNESSEE.
THROUGH TEXAS.
A NEW FREE-LOVE COMMUNITY.
A CURIOUS STEAM-SHIP.
NEW-MEXICO AND ITS SCENERY.
FALL FALLOWING.
WEEDS, by A. HYDE.
THE BUTTER TRADE.
FLOATING CURDS AND TAINTED MILK.
NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

With full reports of Financial and Commercial Affairs, the Live Stock and Farm Produce Markets, and a Summary of Political and General News.

Copies for sale at the counter in THE TIMES Office. Price 5 cents.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—Take your dyeing and cleaning to the New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, Staten Island. Offices, Nos. 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, 610 6th av., New-York; Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, and No. 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia. Established fifty-five years.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batcheler's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.

WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. We have no branch offices.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm LOZENGES, give the best possible effect. Children having worms require immediate attention. 25c. a box.

Lyon's Insect Powder is a sure exterminator of fleas, moths, plant lice, bird vermin, and all baleful insects. Sold in bottles only.

For a fashionable hat of superior quality go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundberg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

MARRIED.

HALL—OSBORNE.—At Waterville, Oneida County, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 10, by Rev. Thomas Bell, CHARLES C. HALL, of New-York, and MARY CATHERINE, [illegible] daughter of Hon. Amos O. Osborne, of Waterville.

MUIR—KING.—On Monday, Sept. 14, at St. George's Church, Newburg, by Rev. [illegible] [illegible]

DIED.

ATKINSON.—At his residence, No. 146 East Broadway, CARL ATKINSON, aged 29 years.

Members of Standard Division, No. 116, Sons of Temperance, will meet at their hall, No. 499 Grand st., at 12 o'clock M. sharp, Sept. 16, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Carl Atkinson. Sister divisions are cordially invited to attend. B. S. SOUTHWICK, W. P. ANDREW MILDREW, R. S.

BALL.—On Sunday, Sept. 13, WILLIAM H. BALL.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 50 Hester st., this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

BALDWIN.—Mrs. ABBY BALDWIN, widow of J. J. Baldwin, on Monday, Sept. 14, in the 82d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, Robert W. Townley, No. 504 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, the 17th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BARCLAY.—At Newport, R. I., suddenly, on Monday, Sept. 14, FANNY H., wife of Thomas Barclay, and daughter of the late Thomas H. Maghee.

BERRY.—On Tuesday afternoon, the 15th inst., in this City, CHARLOTTE MARY, wife of Richard Berry.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 29 East 37th st., at 2 P. M. on Friday, the 18th inst.

BRUSH.—On Monday, Sept. 14, ELIZA A., second daughter of Jonathan E. and Cornelia Brush, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her father's residence, No. 623 Lexington av., on Thursday, Sept. 17, at 7:30 P. M.

BUNCE.—On Monday, Sept. 14, at Southold, Long Island, ANNIE L., eldest daughter of Charles and the late Anna M. Bunce.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 574 Dean st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BURGOYNE.—On Monday, Sept. 14, of diphtheria, HELEN CORNELIA, youngest daughter of Wm. M. and M. D. Burgoyne, aged 9 years and 1 month.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of her parents, No. 15 East 24th st., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock.

COCKS.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 15, 1874, at North Plainfield, N. J., CHARITY COCKS, aged 86 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, JOHN C. BERRY, North Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock.

COOK.—At 26 Hudson terrace, Hoboken, MARTHA WALKER COOK, widow of Gen. William Cook and sister of Hon. Robert J. Walker.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, on Thursday, at 10:30 o'clock.

DOUGLASS.—At the house of her son-in-law, Hon. Z. Chandler, Detroit, Mich., MARY, widow of the late George Douglass.

Funeral on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 25 West 16th st. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

FROST.—On the 14th inst., GEORGE W. FROST, aged 29.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Oliver U. Todd, near Katonah, Harlem Railroad. Carriages will meet the 10:35 train from New-York. Remains will be interred in Green-Wood on Friday.

FULLER.—At Trenton, N. J., on the 14th inst., EZRA B. FULLER, in the 68th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 31 Perry st., Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 2 P. M. Services in Fourth Presbyterian Church, corner Clinton and State sts., at 2:30 P. M.

GIBSON.—Suddenly, on 14th inst., CAROLINE E. GIBSON, wife of Thos. W. Gibson.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday, 17th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Trains leave Erie Railway, foot Chambers st., 1 P. M., returning 5 P. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

GOULD.—On Monday, Sept. 14, W. FRED GOULD, in the 61st year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of J. H. Demilt, No. 255 East 48th st., to-day, (Wednesday,) at 1:30 P. M.

HASWELL.—Drowned, at Errol Dam, N. H., Sept. 11, GOUVERNEUR PIERREPONT, only child of Lieut. Commander Gouverneur K. and Alice Haswell, in the 6th year of his age.

HERRING.—At City Island, on Tuesday, Sept. 15, Mrs. CATHARINE L. HERRING, widow of late Thos. Herring, of this City.

Funeral services at her late residence on Thursday, Sept. 17 at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Trains connect with Harlem River boat for Bristow Station at 9:15 A. M.

HERRICK.—At Brooklyn, 14th inst., Mrs. MARTHA HERRICK, aged 86 years.

Funeral on Wednesday, Sept. 16, at 2 P. M., from the house of her son, Daniel Herrick, No. 159 Wilson st., E. D. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

OSBOON.—On Sept. 13, 1874, ANDREW L. OSBOON, the beloved husband of Eliza Osboon, aged 53 years.

The friends and relatives, and also Pioneer Lodge No. 70 of Freemasons, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the late brother at his late residence, No. 194 West 10th st., on Thursday at 12 o'clock.

PENNELL.—In Brooklyn, on the 15th inst., of typhoid fever, CHARLES W. PENNELL, in the 32d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 87 State st., on Wednesday morning, the 16th inst., at 9:30 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Pennsylvania for interment, Friday, the 18th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

☞ Philadelphia and Chester (Penn.) papers please copy.

PURSER.—At Catskill Mountains, on Friday, Sept. 11, CAROLINE EMILY, daughter of George H. and Priscilla S. Purser.

Funeral will take place on Wednesday, Sept. 16, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 93 West 11th st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

REDMOND.—Sunday evening, the 13th inst., at his residence in this City, WILLIAM REDMOND, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from St. Clement's Church, Amity st., on Wednesday, at 10:30 o'clock.

ROBBINS.—At Syosset, Long Island, on Third day, Ninth month, 15th, PHEBE, daughter of Edward and Rachel W. Robbins, in the 18th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at Jericho Meeting-house on Fifth day, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving James-slip at 9:30 at Hicksville. Friends and relatives invited to attend.

ROSS.—In Oshkosh, Wis., Sept. 10, at the residence of Thomas T. Reeve, ALEXANDER ROSS, formerly of New-York, in the 50th year of his age.

SHAW.—On Tuesday, Sept. 15, THEODORE KEELER, infant son of William H. and Carrie K. Shaw, aged 3 months and 12 days.

Funeral from the residence of his grandparents, No. 71 East 127th st., Harlem, on Thursday, 3 P. M.

STEWART.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, on Sunday, the 13th of September, 1874, MARSHALL R. STEWART, aged 44 years.

Funeral will take place Wednesday, 16th inst., from the residence of his brother, No. 430 East 116th st., Harlem, at 12 M.

☞ Portland, Me., papers please copy.

STERLING.—On Sunday, Sept. 13, RICHARD STERLING, in the 73d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from St. Andrew's Church, 127th st., near 4th av., Harlem, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

STORY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 14, ROBERT R. STORY, aged 68 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Washington st. M. E. Church, on Thursday afternoon, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock.

WALTER.—On the 15th inst., after a lingering sickness, Mrs. HENRIETTA WALTER, widow of the late Israel D. Walter, in her 53d year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Glands, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, will be sent free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On WEDNESDAY at 5 and 11:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M.; and on SATURDAY at 8 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.

FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.

NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,

Opposite Herald Office.

"GOD'S APPARENT FAILURES."

Lecture by Rev. C. A. G. Brigham in the Catholic Apostolic Church, in 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, at 7:30 P. M. No collection.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED—IN PAMPHLET FORM, A lucid description of the CAUSES, SYMPTOMS, and TREATMENT OF DYSPEPSIA, LIVER and STOMACH DISEASES, by Dr. SPRENG, member of the New-York Academy of Medicine. Mailed for 10 cents. Address the author, 201 West 22d st. Consultation: 10-2, and 6-7.

A RICH LITERARY TREAT.—
Josh Billings' Alminax for 1875.

FULL OF WIT AND HUMOR.—
Josh Billings' Alminax for 1875.

LOTS OF COMIC PICTURES.
Josh Billings' Alminax for 1875.

"OBSERVATIONS ON NASAL CATARRH." By A. N. WILLIAMSON, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College. Price 10 cents. Address No. 28 East 20th st. "The success of this treatment is undoubted. This pamphlet, describing it, is suited both to the general and professional reader."—*Medical Review for August.*

AN ENORMOUS SUCCESS.
Josh Billings' Alminax for 1875.

JOSH BILLINGS' ALMINAX—1875.—THE reigning literary sensation!

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

Pursuant to the call of the Republican State Committee, the Republicans of this City will meet at the headquarters of the respective district associations on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, to elect delegates and alternates to a State Convention to be held at Utica on the 23d inst. The delegates for the respective districts are apportioned as follows:

District.	Delegates.	District.	Delegates.
First	2	Twelfth	2
Second	2	Thirteenth	2
Third	2	Fourteenth	3
Fourth	2	Fifteenth	2
Fifth	3	Sixteenth	3
Sixth	2	Seventeenth	2
Seventh	3	Eighteenth	2
Eighth	2	Nineteenth	3
Ninth	4	Twentieth	3
Tenth	3	Twenty-first	3
Eleventh	3		

By order of HUGH GARDNER, President.
GEORGE H. LYON, JAMES R. DAVIES, Secretaries.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at No. 171 East Broadway, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Sept. 16, at 8 o'clock. E. S. NEWINS, [illegible]

DANIEL QUINN, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK [illegible]

TEMPER OF THE SOUTH.

LETTER FROM HON. CHARLES HAYS, OF ALABAMA.

TESTIMONY OF ONE WHO WAS A CONFEDERATE SOLDIER AND THE LARGEST SLAVEHOLDER IN THE STATE—PERILS OF REPUBLICANS, WHITE AND BLACK.

The following is the correspondence between Gov. Hawley, of Connecticut, and Congressman Hays, of Alabama, which, as our telegrams have mentioned, has been made public by the Hartford *Courant:*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR: I was most deeply and painfully interested in the conversation with you last evening concerning the condition of affairs in Alabama. It is certain that the people of the North are both uninformed and misinformed. It is believed that there has been exaggeration as to the number and character of the assaults and murders resulting from political causes, and that rumors of outrages are started by Republicans with a view to the effect upon the coming elections. I have listened to your informal narration of late occurrences in your district. I know you as a native and life-long resident of Alabama, engaged largely in planting, formerly the largest slaveholder in that State, and a soldier in the Confederate Army throughout the war. Please give me in writing as compactly as clearness will permit the substance of what you have told me. I want to publish it at home and give it to my neighbors and constituents as the account of a gentleman of unimpeachable honor. Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

To Hon. Charles Hays, M. C.

MR. HAYS' REPLY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7, 1874.

Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, Hampton, Va.:

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of even date with this is before me, and I hasten to reply, for I am anxious that the true condition of affairs in the State of Alabama should be known as soon as possible to the people of the whole country, in order that they may begin to realize the fact that the spirit of rebellion against the laws and Government of the United States, to extinguish which so many brave and gallant men laid down their lives, still exists in the hearts of many misguided people. They embrace every opportunity to commit deeds of lawlessness and crime, that are everlasting stigmas upon the fair name of the nation, and an open insult to the flag of our country, which many of your people are vainly patriotic enough to believe is an ægis of protection, wherever it floats. I had fondly hoped that the "reign of terror" in the South was over, and that peace, good will, and prosperity might henceforth reign supreme. In this hope I am sadly disappointed, for candor compels me to say that to-day riots, murders, assassinations, and torturings for the purpose of terrorizing the true friends of the Government are more common than they have been at any hour since Lee surrendered to Grant, and unless the strong arm of Federal power can avert the calamity I can see nothing in the future save gloom and despair to the loyal men of the South, ruin to the material interests of the country, and death to those of us who uphold the honor and integrity of the nation, and counsel submission to the laws of the United States. But I need make no appeals to the patriotism or the sympathy of Northern men, who, like yourself, have bared their breasts to the battle storm in the dark and bloody days of the eventful past. The bare recital of proven facts shall be my only appeal. That will cause the heart to shudder, the cheek to blanch, and the mind to wonder how such dastardly outrages, such unprovoked murders, and such fiend-like conduct can be tolerated for an hour. I shall be particular to narrate no rumors, to color no atrocity, to "set down naught in malice," but simply to give you well-authenticated facts, with dates, names, and localities, so that every man in the land may himself verify the accuracy of my statements, if he deems it necessary. These, then, I proceed to give you, with the deliberate opinion on my part that the half cannot be told, and that to-day many victims of hellish murder are sleeping in unknown spots and secluded places, from which they will never be wakened until the final judgment day.

THE CASES—SUMTER COUNTY.

On or about the 1st day of August, 1874, in Sumter County, Ala., about one mile from his residence, near Ramsey's Station, on the Gainesville branch of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, Capt. W. P. Billings, a son-in-law of ex-United States Judge Wells, of Missouri, and formerly a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y., was brutally murdered. When discovered he and his horse were both lying dead in the public road, his body pierced with buckshot, and that of his horse riddled with bullets. The "hiding place" of the assassins was found, but the Coroner's Jury returned the usual verdict, "that he came to his death by gunshot wounds, and that the parties firing were unknown." Capt. Billings was a Republican, and had that day addressed a Republican meeting at Abraham's plantation, some fifteen miles distant from the spot where he fell. He had about a twelvemonth since purchased a cotton plantation in the county, was a man of unimpeachable character, and did not know he had an enemy in the world. His widowed wife and orphan children are now in Jefferson City, Mo., "driven from their adopted home." Mrs. B. can furnish to the incredulous many harrowing details of this revolting murder, from which my pen turns in loathing and disgust. His only crime was that of being a "Yankee" and a "Republican." As a fit sequel to this horrid political assassination, I will now narrate the case of a Northern man named Allen, keeper of a hotel in Livingston, in the same county where Billings was murdered. Up to this time, and for twenty years past, Allen has voted the Democratic ticket in Alabama. Since the taking off of Billings, Allen has been outspoken in his denunciation of the crime and its perpetrators, and has openly asserted that Billings "was murdered on account of his politics." The last week in August, in his hotel, while he was peaceably pursuing his business, Allen was set upon by a gang of ruffians, who beat him unmercifully with their pistols, and threatened to kill him "if he didn't keep his mouth shut about that d——d Yankee Billings." The next "example," as the rebel leaders are wont to term the "usual killings," is, perhaps, one of the most atrocious, unprovoked, and terrible that has ever stained the pages of Southern desperation. About six months since I had Thomas L. Ivey, an inoffensive, intelligent, honest, and hard-working colored man, appointed a United States route agent on the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, running between Meridian, Miss., and Livingstone, Ala. Mr. Ivey had never been charged with any crime against the laws of the State or society, and was universally regarded as an exemplary and faithful employe of the Government. Yet on Saturday, Aug. 29, 1874, he was wantonly murdered while in the discharge of his duties, as will most fully appear from the following, taken from the Selma *Daily Times*, (a leading Democratic newspaper,) of Sept. 1:

"At 3 o'clock P. M., last Saturday, while the south-bound Alabama and Chattanooga train was within four miles of York station it was 'flagged down,' and the mail agent, Tom Ivey, was shot and killed while having his head out of the car window. The perpetrators were not disguised, though none were known. They were but four in number. Ivey's body was brought to York, and while it awaited the Coroner's jury some fifty or more negroes organized a Democratic club, which is daily increasing in number."

The animus of the killing and its result fully appears in the four concluding lines of the above paragraph. The second account of Ivey's murder is from the Meridian (Miss.) *Mercury*, also a Democratic newspaper:

ASSASSINATION OF A COLORED MAIL AGENT.

"Yesterday afternoon, as the Alabama and Chattanooga train was coming this way, about three miles beyond York, and six this way from Livingston, a man stood upon the track and flagged the train down with his hat. Charlie Briggs was the engineer, and stopped his train. Immediately as the train stopped, some three to six shots, variously stated by eye-witnesses, were fired at Thomas L. Ivey, the colored mail agent. He is said to have uttered a single exclamation of pain, and, from the terrible character of the wounds, was doubtless killed instantly after. The train brought the body to this city. It is supposed that Ivey came to the door of the car to observe what the train was stopping for, and so gave his slayers the fair opportunity they wanted. It is said there were assailants on both sides of the train. Their work was quick and decisive, and they disappeared in the brush, and no one of all the people about the train recognized any one.

Our good friends 'across the border' will allow us to use this item, which came from their State, and take notice that we make no charge against the Sumter County Democrats, and 'insinuate' nothing except, from what is deemed reliable information, that the deceased was a dangerous man to the peace of the community."

The most intelligent account of the murder of the man, however, is from the report of a United States officer who visited the scene of the murder soon after it occurred. I extract that part of the report which bears upon this case: "On Saturday, Aug. 29, 1874, Thomas L. Ivey, route agent of the A. and C. Railroad, between Meridian and Livingston was brutally murdered in his car while in charge of the United States mail and in the usual discharge of his duty. The circumstances of the killing can only be gleaned from the evidence of the engineer of the train, who says: 'About 3 o'clock in the afternoon on Aug. 29 I discovered a man on the track waving the signal of danger. Immediately I put on brakes and the train was stopped in a cluster of thick undergrowth on each side of the road. Then the report of a number of guns or pistols were heard, and Ivey was found shot to pieces.'" When the friends of Ivey took charge of his body twenty odd bullet holes were found in it; his jaws were cut open and his tongue pulled out by its roots. (See report thereof in the *Daily Alabama Journal*, Sept. 3.) The "charge" against Ivey was that he was a "nigger" and "meddlesome" in politics. As apropos to this murder, I append the following from the Selma *Daily Times* of Sept. 3:

"The killing of Tom Ivey, the negro route agent, the circumstances of which are noted elsewhere, has, so we are informed, caused considerable excitement among the negroes in this city. Some of them, so we are informed, have used some very imprudent language concerning the matter. If, as some of them assert, Ivey was murdered by Kuklux, would not these blatant fellows do well to dry up?"

The purpose of this band of outlaws was simply to get rid of Ivey, for after the killing occurred, the train and mails were allowed to proceed untouched and unmolested. This is the second route agent murdered on this route.

Again, I gather from the Meridian *Mercury*, (Democrat,) an account of the killing of five negroes in North Sumter on the night of Aug. 24, 1874. Nothing is known as to why these negroes were killed. They were all shot. The correspondent of the *Mercury* writing from Gainesville, Ala., Aug. 26, 1874, facetiously remarks that "two of the crowd" "went dead in a cornfield." This Democratic correspondent concludes his article as follows: "All these deaths occurred on the night of the 24th, except the negro [illegible], who was killed early in the morning of the [illegible]. Mr. Vincent (the gentleman who gave the [illegible]) [illegible] being asked "if it [illegible]" answered, "No, it had [illegible]

[illegible] sination of Simon Edwards, which I clip from the Meridian *Gazette*. This murder occurred near the Alabama line:

THE ASSASSINATION OF SIMON EDWARDS.

"Several weeks ago it will be remembered Simon Edwards, a well-to-do colored man, living some eight or nine miles in an easterly direction from Meridian, caused to be arrested several young men living in that neighborhood, charging them with assault with intent to kill. Upon a hearing before Justice Morris of this place, an alibi was proved and the prisoners set at liberty. All parties connected with the affair returned quietly to their homes and no more, so far as has come to the knowledge of the community, was thought about it. On last Friday night, Aug. 31, Simon Edwards was taken from his house by a band of men, some ten or more in number, and most foully and brutally murdered. On the same night, or rather the following morning, the body of Monroe Keeton, a young man, living at Toomsuba, about thirteen miles distant east of Meridian, and five or six miles from where the killing of Edwards took place, was found dead in front of the depot building at the above-named place. As might be expected, the air is filled with rumors and counter-rumors as to the causes that led to the causes that led to the death of young Keeton, and by whom the killing of both Keeton and Edwards was done. On Saturday, as the report of the assassination of Edwards reached Meridian, Deputy Sheriff Lowry, with Coroner McRoy and a jury of inquest, proceeded at once to the place, and, after the examination of witnesses according to law, returned a verdict in substance as follows: 'Come to his death by gun-shot wounds received at the hands of some unknown persons.' There were three eye-witnesses to the murder of Edwards—one the wife of the deceased, a colored woman of fair intelligence, the other an old woman, the mother of the deceased, and a little girl about ten years of age, his daughter. After an investigation by the coroner, a warrant was issued by him, based on an affidavit sworn out by Evalina Edwards, the wife, for the arrest of Willis Merritt, James Barefield, Fayette Sims, and William Sims. The parties all responded at once to the call of the officers deputized to make the arrest, and on Tuesday appeared before Justice Morris to answer to the charge of murder. W. W. Henry, Esq., appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. Ramsey and Whittaker for the defense. Mr. Henry moved for a continuance, on the ground of not being able to procure witnesses in time. The motion was overruled, and Mr. Henry withdrew from the case. Justice Morris said that he would issue subpœnas for the absent witnesses, and at once proceeded with the trial. The colored people in the neighborhood being much excited and alarmed, it is hardly possible that, without legal assistance, they will be able to conduct a very thorough or vigorous prosecution. Throughout Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, up to the time of going to press, the court proceeded with the examination of witnesses for the prosecution conducting the direct examination himself. Of course the family of the deceased, who were present at the time of the killing, being all females and the only witnesses giving positive evidence, were at the time greatly alarmed and horrified, and after being subjected to a rigid cross-examination by counsel for the defense, their evidence is somewhat conflicting, though in the main would be admissible and of some weight before an intelligent jury. The wife of the deceased affords probably the best evidence. She testifies to the fact of the attack on the cabin by armed men who fired through the cracks in the wall, and who finally burst the door open, coming in with a lighted candle, seizing her husband, taking him out a distance of forty yards, and then, while two of the number held him the balance of the party indulged in the pastime of riddling his body with buckshot. Not being quite satisfied with this treatment, after the body was prostrated and lifeless, the head was beaten to a pulp. This is positive evidence, in opposition to which there is no rebuttal. This witness also identifies and points out in open court the parties accused as being among the number engaged in the killing of her husband."

To give you a faint idea of the way justice (?) is administered in that section, let me give you the result of this trial taken from the *Mercury*, a Democratic newspaper:

"After a short argument by the counsel, the court announced that after sitting patiently for two or three days, and sifting the evidence thoroughly, there is not a single scintilla of evidence to show that the parties are guilty, and therefore the defendants are honorably discharged."

Also the following from the Meridian *Star*, (Democratic:)

"The four men, Willis Merritt, James Barefield, Fayette and William Sims, who have been undergoing a preliminary examination before Justice Morris for the past few days, charged with the killing of Simon Edwards, were discharged from custody on Thursday evening. A searching examination was continued for three days without producing the slightest evidence pointing to them as the guilty parties. The court, after deliberately weighing the evidence, gave them an honorable discharge. These four men, who were arrested and charged with this heinous crime, upon the affidavit of a negro, are said to be among our most respectable citizens, and it is to be regretted that honest white men should be put to so much trouble and expense upon the affidavit of an ignorant negro."

Not only are murders and whippings resorted to to effect a change in the politics of the negroes, but other means also, as will be seen from the following "notice," which was taken from a sign-board on the cross-roads near Livingston, Ala., and handed me by a Democrat. It is one of many of like import, and is evidently intended to appeal to the well-known superstitious dread of the more ignorant colored people:

WARNING!

(A picture of a coffin.)

The invisible monarch rules in Sumter, and watches the doings of his people from a little star above you. All "niggers," white and black, will take warning from the fate of Billings and Ivey. They were killed by unknown hands, which will never be known. Those hands will destroy again. Colored men, who want to live in peace and be protected, can do it by inquiring where they can sign the white man's constitution. "Inquire," and our monarch will send a man to you, who will have the "roll." Never vote the Radical ticket again. Sign and live. Refuse and die. Signed at the Spirit Land, at the hour of death, and by the graves of the dead.

V. V. .. V.

As a still further clue to the doings of this murderous band of Democrats, I append an editorial taken from the Meridian *Mercury*, which paper has an extensive circulation among these West Alabama law-breakers:

"There are symptoms of a disposition on the part of negroes to seek to make peace with the whites. The attitude the whites have taken after the failure of every plan and device to win the negro over to co-operate with them for the general welfare, has had the effect to bring them to a proper realization of the position they occupy in society, and sharpened their visions to catch a glimpse of the only road they can travel with ease and safety in the pursuit of happiness. The true position for the whites to occupy now, is one of independence and stern opposition to the black race line so long and ruinously opposed to them, and never again to make overtures, but be ever ready to entertain one kindly and considerately when made by the other party with an honest purpose. Therefore it is, that every compact between the races to secure peace and good will and good neighborship, should have a condition precedent that the blacks must unconditionally abandon their vicious and ruinous politics, at least, so far as State and county governments are concerned. If they want to vote for Grant for a third term, we would not recommend that they be asked to stipulate against it. But in home, county, and State government, no advances from the negro party should be listened to that do not propose to unite with the intelligent, honorable, and honest white men in putting the government in the hands of honest and honorable men and driving out the public robbers. There should be no peace between the white and black man so long as the latter continues to rob himself, or permits himself to be used as the tool of robbers. We think we see that like peace overtures to one which was made by the negroes about Toomsuba will become the fashion. Our advice would be, to not move an inch from the color line to invite or to meet them, but when they come honestly to treat them fairly and with kindness, but with firmness to demand every proper and needed condition."

PICKENS COUNTY.

This is a county in West Alabama where the white men publicly boast that no white man ever cast a Republican vote and lived through the year. In the days of the former reign of Kukluxism, it was regarded as a perfect hole of murder and crime. The report of the Congressional Investigating Committee fully elucidates the former glory of Pickens County. To-day it is worse than ever, and the white man or colored man who would dare to make a Republican speech in the county would be shot down like a mad dog in one of our public thoroughfares. There are hundreds of negroes in this county who have never voted, who are worse slaves than when the chains and the handcuffs were the insignia of their condition, and the sharp lash of a brutal slave-driver was the reward of a day of toil. The have heard of freedom and liberty, but never tasted its sweets. Untouched by the civilizing influences of railroads and rivers, they are still living and working for old masters upon their secluded plantations. "No nigger school-house adorns our county," is the boast of one of its prominent men. The condition of the black race in this county is heart-rending and terrible in the extreme. Outrages in this county are the rule, yet from the terrorism existing in that locality, only an occasional murder leaks out. I cite two cases. In Carrolton, Pickens County, four colored men, who were supposed to be "emissaries," sent to post the negroes on their rights, were taken the third week in August from their cabins and hung by the roadside. This deed was perpetrated in open daylight by a body of unmasked white men. On the 20th of August, 1874, the bodies of three men, two colored and one white, were discovered floating down the Tombigbee River, lashed to some logs. When found the bodies were badly decomposed, and their personal identity to this day remains undiscovered. The white man had a placard pinned to his neck saying, "This is the way we treat Dutch niggers," evidently alluding to the nativity of the man, who seemed to be a German. The other two were placarded, "To Mobile, with the compliments of Pickens County."

HALE COUNTY.

At Greensboro, in this county, for many years the colored people have had two or three purely benevolent societies. Their meetings were originally intended to be secret, but acting upon the advice of a number of White Republicans (myself included,) this feature was abolished, and white men were invited to attend their meetings whenever they chose to do so. This step was taken to prevent the possibility of the Democrats crying out that the negroes and their white leaders were concocting mischief in secret. On Wednesday night, Aug. 26, the meeting of one of these societies was waited upon by a body of white men, and notified that they must not meet again—"that they were devising means to murder the whites." Instantly and peacefully the colored men and women dispersed to their homes, and in this way prevented another bloody riot, where the "black man invariably is in the wrong, and always gets killed." James Bliss, an inoffensive colored man, was a delegate from one of the country precincts of Sumter County to the late Republican State Convention. On Wednesday night, Aug. 26, a body of masked men visited his house, but Bliss, seeing them, had fled. They searched in vain for the "radical nigger," but told his family they would return again. The result is, Bliss has fled from the country. A few weeks ago, Major John G. Stokes, formerly editor of the *Daily Journal* at Montgomery, Ala., and District Attorney before the war in Alabama, himself a Southern man and Confederate soldier, made a Republican speech in Greensboro, Hale County. That night he was warned (after his room in the hotel had been entered at 1 o'clock at night) by a band of pistoled and armed ruffians that he must not visit the county again to make Radical speeches. Major Stokes is well known in Washington.

[illegible] COUNTY.

[illegible] meeting at Ebenezer Church. The services were interrupted by a body of men, who called the preachers out and told them "they (the whites) understood the negroes were preparing to have an insurrection." This the colored men denied, and invited the white men to remain then, and come regularly to see that they were holding religious meetings. The whites refused, and ordered the meeting broke up. This was immediately done. Many of the colored men and women were cruelly beaten and whipped that night on their way back home. The same night this church, another one for colored people a mile distant, and a school-house for colored people, were all burned.

MACON COUNTY.

Hon. Charles Pelham, member of Congress from the Third District, was compelled a few weeks since to escape from the town of Tuskegee at night to save his life. He was warned of the danger by a faithful negro, and jumped from his window and fled to the railroad six miles distant. They intended to murder him because he had been elected and had voted as a Republican at the last session of Congress. Hon. John J. Martin, Sixth Auditor of the Treasury Department, is a native Southern man. Prior to the war he was one of the largest slave-holders in Alabama, and belonging to a family whose history has been blended with that of the State from the time it was a Territory up to the present date. He has held various positions of honor and trust in the State, was a Union man all through the bloody scenes of the rebellion, and is noted for his urbanity, politeness, and gentle manners. On the 20th of August he visited Alabama to attend the State Republican Convention. While there the Democratic paper published in the town where he had lived for many years advised his old friends to have nothing to do with him, that he was a Radical, and must be treated with "that scorn and contempt he so richly deserved for allying himself with the Radical Party."

COFFEE COUNTY.

At Clintonville, in this county, the 4th of July last, the colored people were holding a "Sunday school meeting." Large numbers of men, women, and children were present, when a body of white men rode up, and, without saying a word, opened a deadly fire on the assemblage. Two were killed and six badly wounded.

CHOCTAW COUNTY.

On or about the 1st of August the newspapers of Alabama were filled with accounts of large bodies of armed negroes congregating in Choctaw County for the purpose of commencing a war upon the whites. Of course the excitement was intense. Hundreds of whites from different sections swiftly hurried to the scene of the supposed conflict, but when they arrived no fire-armed negroes could be found. Yet something must be done to make an example. So a company of whites ambushed a party of negroes returning from church, killed ten and wounded thirteen. Again, Green Lewis, colored route agent on the Selma and Meridian Railroad, was warned that if he continued to run on that road they would murder him. I had his route changed to save his life. Again, Hon. Joseph H. Speed, Superintendent of Public Instruction, was attacked and beaten by a mob, at Marion, Ala., because he had that day made a Republican speech in the town. Hons. Adam C. Felder and William H. Seawell, two prominent white Republicans, were shot at in Greenville, Ala., some night in July last, on their return from the court-house, where they had been making Republican speeches. They were also "rotten-egged" and otherwise insulted. Full particulars of this outrage were published at the time. W. A. Lipscomb, belonging to one of the most reputable families in the South, was found dead in the public road in Marengo County last week. He was shot to death, and was an earnest Republican.

The following telegram will explain itself:

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sept. 5, 1874.

Hon. George E. Spencer, Washington, D. C.:

An attempt was made on the night of the 3d inst. to assassinate United States Marshal Thomas. As he and another gentleman were returning from a political meeting, the assassin, who was concealed in the bushes by the roadside, shot at him as he passed, but owing to the darkness missed his aim. The active part Thomas has taken in the political campaign is supposed to be the cause of the cowardly act.

JAMES H. GOFF.

WHY FEDERAL ASSISTANCE HAS BEEN ASKED.

These, my dear Sir, are a few of the "troubles" in Alabama, for the suppression of which I, in company with others, have asked the intervention of the Federal Government. No one regrets that such action has been deemed necessary more than myself. Born, educated, and living all my life in the South, I thought I knew the feelings and the passions of our people. I believed that they would quietly accept that destiny, which the fiat of disastrous war so emphatically placed upon them. I believed that they would forget the animosities and antipathies engendered by the war, and go faithfully to work to build up the shattered pillars of that Union which they had so fruitlessly endeavored to destroy. I once believed that ere the year 1874 dawned upon us the admiring world would behold in us a free, united, and happy people, but the machinations and secret work of designing and rebellious leaders have prevented such a consummation. I regret to acknowledge the fact, for as a Southern man I do yet look upon her sunny hills and fertile valleys with filial love, but still I must—the work of the war against rebellion was not complete. Leaders and men there still exist, who would rush to the carnival of battle against the flag of our country with fiendish delight and courageous daring. These men are silently, nevertheless effectively working. No outbreak against the soldiers of the army need be apprehended now, but to those of us who are standing in the breach for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union—for the liberty and freedom of all men—be we white or black, the hour is indeed trying. We see our comrades swept away like chaff before the wind. Every midnight breeze brings to us the dying groans of some man, who has fallen in the cause of right and liberty. Up to this time not a single white Democrat has been murdered, outraged or otherwise maltreated in any way in the State of Alabama. The killing has all been on one side. The reports even of our sufferings have been held back and kept back from the people of the North. The agents of the Southern Associated Press alone furnish news to your papers. Every agent of this association in Alabama (and in the South generally) is a rebel and a Democrat. Our views, speeches, platforms, writings, and actions generally are garbled and misrepresented to deceive the people of the North, and convince them that the South is being plundered by adventurers; that corruption and infamy stalk forth with monstrous iniquity in all our public places, and that every man who dares to raise his voice for the principles of Republicanism is a felon, and unworthy to walk the earth on which he lives. All these things, and more, too, have we borne in silence. The faithful old slaves, who fell upon their knees at New-Year's dawn 1863, and from their lonely huts and hovels of poverty and slavery sent forth prayers and thanks to Heaven for Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation, are now begging and imploring to be put back into slavery to protect themselves and their little ones from murder and destruction. Many, many of my old slaves have come to me and begged me to take them back and save them from the reign of the drunken desperado and the midnight marauder. When I remember that all through the sombre scenes of war, in the midst of adversity and tribulation, they stood faithful to me and mine, it makes my very heart bleed to see them writhe and suffer in the enjoyment (!) of that boon which was intended to bring happiness and comfort. I am powerless to help them, but as long as life lasts let me appeal to my Northern friends to stand by and protect these sable sons of the South, who have never sung a song unless it was one dedicated to "liberty and to Union." Shall I not bear to my persecuted people of all races and colors the glad tidings that a better day is dawning, and, changing the lines of the poet—

"That freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft is ever won."

That the day of peace may soon come, and bring with it all the blessings of home and happiness, is my sincere desire. Truly yours,

CHARLES HAYS.

THE MORRISANIA ARSON CASE.

Henrietta Weiber, aged fourteen, whose attempt to set fire to the house of her employer, Leopold Appel, at Locust avenue and Walker street, Morrisania, on the 29th of July, caused so much excitement at the time, pleaded guilty in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. It was charged that the girl, having set fire to the bed in which the child of Mrs. Appel slept, as well as a closet in the house, was actuated by the fiendish design of burning up the house with its inmates. On her examination Henrietta stated that she was homesick, and set the place on fire in order that she might be sent home. The mother of the girl and several other persons having explained the girl's condition, District Attorney Phelps became convinced that at the time of the alleged arson she was suffering physically, and was not responsible for her actions. Judge Sutherland sent the girl, who looks many years older than she really is, to the House of Refuge.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, (Tuesday,) Sept. 15, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Thomas P. Fowler, Esq., Referee, D. M. Seaman sold two lots, each 25 by 102.2, one on West Seventy-first street, north side, and the other on Seventy-second street, south side, (rears adjoining,) 100 feet west of Eleventh avenue, for $14,840, the purchaser being B. F. Dunning, plaintiff in the legal action. Wm. Kennelly also sold, by order of the Department of Docks, a five years' lease of the pier at the foot of Fortieth street, North River, for $23,000, or at a yearly rental of $4,600; the buyer was David Tracey. No other sales were made, the other legal auctions announced for the day being adjourned as follows: Sale by Wm. Kennelly of a house and lot on West Fifty-sixth street, west of Ninth avenue, adjourned to the 22d inst.; sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White of a plot of land on corner of Sylvan avenue and Oxford place, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward, adjourned to the 25th inst.; sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of leasehold premises on Broadway south of Ninth street, adjourned to the 29th inst.; sale by James M. Miller of fourteen lots on Fourth avenue, west side, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, adjourned to same date; and sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of property on the north-east corner of West and Bank streets, adjourned to Oct. 15. James M. Miller offered at public auction a house, with five acres of land, located at Sing Sing, Westchester County, and situate on Havell street, which was knocked down at $8,650, but not disposed of.

The sale held at Bartow, Westchester County, on Monday, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., was a gratifying, and to some extent an unexpected, success, most of the property being sold at fair prices and [illegible] the aggregate, as see detailed report annexed. The result of this auction would seem to indicate more activity in this class of real estate.

In our list of official transfers, as published from day to day, the names of grantors and grantees will hereafter be inserted. This will not only make the record more valuable for reference, but have a tendency to check such frauds in the transfer of property as have recently been attempted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day are as follows:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. T. Brown, Esq., Referee, of the premises Nos. 51 and 53 Cherry street, south side, 33.3 feet east of Roosevelt street, 37.7 by 65.9 by 37.6 by 68.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Francis C. Barlow, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 41 Park street, 25 by 97.9.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the house and lot No. 124 West Forty-eighth street, south side, 265 feet west of Sixth avenue; also, similar sale, George E. Horne, Esq., Referee, of the lot 25 by 102.2 on the south side of Eightieth street, 200 feet east of Third avenue. Also by Mr. Miller, assisted by J. Mathewson & Sons, on the premises at Rockland Lake, Rockland County, N. Y., absolute sale of 400 acres of villa plots belonging to the Rockland Lake Land and Improvement Company.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irvine Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 228 Pearl street, east side, sixty feet north of Fletcher street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot 20.7 by 100.5 on the south side of Fifty-third street, 47.9 feet east of Madison avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, SEPT. 15.

NEW-YORK.

By D. M. Seaman.

1 lot West 71st st., n. s., and 1 lot West 72d st., s. s., (rears adjoining,) 100 ft. w. of 11th av., each 25x102.2, sold together	$14,845

By Wm. Kennelly.

5 years' lease of pier foot of 40th st., North River, per annum $4,600	$23,000

SUBURBAN AUCTIONS—MONDAY, SEPT. 14.

BARTOW, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

2 lots, corner main road and 3d st.; D. Marshall	$800
2 lots on main road, adjoining; J. S. Wilson	560
4 lots, corner main road and 2d st.; William Brady	900
7 lots, corner Bishop av. and 2d st.; J. Byron	1,505
7 lots, corner Bishop av. and 3d st.; J. Byron	1,800
4 lots, corner main road and 2d st.; M. Hogan	920
2 lots on main road, adjoining; J. Wilson	360
2 lots on main road, adjoining; M. Coffey	360
7 lots on 1st st. and Bishop av.; J. Byron	1,085
4 lots, corner Bishop av. and 2d st.; E. Duncan	740
2 lots on 2d st., adjoining; M. Hyde	320
1 lot on 2d st., adjoining; P. Flynn	160
4 lots, corner main road and 3d st.; M. Blizzard	900
4 lots, corner main road and 4th st.; H. Ayres	800
2 lots, corner 4th st., adjoining; S. James	370
1 lot, corner 4th st., adjoining; E. Duncan	170
2 lots, corner 4th st., adjoining; L. Graff	860
2 lots, corner 4th st., adjoining; E. Duncan	300
4 lots on 3d st., rear of above; J. L. Jarvis	920
1 lot on 3d st., adjoining; A. Oakley	190
2 lots on 3d st., adjoining; William Reid	350
4 lots, corner Oak av. and 3d st.; S. O'Dell	900
2 lots on Oak av., rear of above; Higgins	330
4 lots on Oak av., adjoining; T. Demsey	840
1 lot on Oak av., adjoining; E. Duncan	115
1 lot on Oak av., adjoining; L. Price	110
1 lot on Oak av., adjoining; E. Duncan	100
6 lots on Oak av., adjoining; H. Gasgoine	660
1 lot on Oak av., adjoining; H. Demsey	125
4 lots, corner 3d st. and Oak av.; Jas. Kent	740
2 lots on Oak av., rear of above; M. Clark	300
1 lot on Oak av., adjoining; M. Worrell	150
3 lots on Oak av., adjoining; W. Tuttle	465
2 lots on Oak av., adjoining; Mrs. Miller	320
2 lots on Oak av., adjoining; Patrick Heavy	290
6 lots on Oak av., adjoining; F. O. Brien	900
2 lots on Oak av., adjoining; Wm. Tuttle	310
4 lots on Oak av., adjoining above; S. Janes	600
4 lots, corner Oak av. and 2d st.; L. Jacques	860
2 lots on Oak av., adjoining; T. Demsey	200
1 lot, corner Oak av. and 3d st.; L. Mills	250
1 lot on Oak av., adjoining; E. Duncan	170
21 meadow lots on Oak av.; John McNamera	315
6 meadow lots on Oak av., opposite; J. McNulty	66
7 meadow lots on Oak av., adjoining; F. Thomes	70
1 meadow lot on Oak av., opposite; A. Bradley	45
4 meadow lots, corner 3d st. and Chestnut av.; Wm. Brown	140
7 meadow lots on Oak av. and the bay	252

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Sept. 14.

Bowery, w. s., No. 196, 50 ft. n. of Spring st., 25x100; Chambers st., n. s., lot No. 598 Church st., 25x75; Reade st., s. s., lot No. 579 Church st., 25x75; Mary E. Ray, Trustee of James Boggs, also of Julia A. Livingston, to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company as trustees, one-half part	nom.
Emmett st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Union av., 50x100, Fordham; James J. Phelan to Hezekiah Sitts, South Norwalk, Conn.	$6,000
32d st., s. s., 278 ft. w. of 1st av., 18x98.9; William F. Reilly, Brooklyn, to Christina, wife of William Ott	4,150
Same property, Thomas S. Henry, Referee, to William F. Reilly, Brooklyn, Long Island; foreclosure	3,700
56th st., s. s., 178.4 ft. w. of 3d av., 16.8x100.5; Denis De Courcey to Cornelia Desmond	16,000
104th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100.11, Benjamin D. Thompson to Eliza H., wife of Benjamin D. Thompson, q. c.	nom.
119th st., s. s., 128 ft. e. of Avenue A, 100x100.11, George Baxter, Liverpool, Onondaga County, N. Y., to James J. Phelan	110,000
145th st., s. s., 500 ft. e. of Willis av., runs e. 50 ft. to Mill Brook, by 2 ft. as brook curves to centre line of block between 144th and 145th sts., by w. 83 ft. by n. 100 ft., Morrisania; Anthony and Salomea King, Melrose, to Lawrence Grob	7,500
145th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Harlem and Portchester Railroad, 75x100; 145th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Leggett av., 50x100, Springhurst; Edward T. Young to Thomas D. Norris, Morrisania, N. Y.	1,785
147th st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Leggett av., 50x100, Springhurst; Edward T. Young to Michael Foley	920
Opdyke av., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 3d st., 50x100, Woodlawn Heights; William Burnard, Brooklyn, to Catharine A., wife of George J. Godfrey	550
Washington av., w. s., 212.5 ft. n. of Quarry road, West Farms, 100x150; Charles Welde to Mary E., wife of William B. Mott	4,800
5th av., e. s., 68.10 ft. n. of 88th st., 22x100; Alexander T. Compton to Llewellyn F. Haskell, West Orange, N. J.	97,500
8th av., e. s., 37.10 ft. s. of 29th st., 18.1x64.0; Julia, wife of Frederick A. Devoe, and Hannah C., wife of Edwin Eldridge, Elmira, N. Y., and William James Stewart, Rutherford Park, N. J., heirs of Wm. Jas. Stewart and Joseph Hopkins Stewart, to Thomas Miller, of Flushing, Long Island; Ca. G.	2,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Clinton place, No. 124, livery-stable, 9 10-12 years, per year	$2,700
University place, e. s., 77.8 ft. n. of Waverley place, 25x75, 21 years, (the Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor to the New-York Institute, Trustees of Julius A., wife of Lewis Livingston, under ante-nuptial agreement,) per year	500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, AUCTIONEERS, No. 35 PINE ST.

A four-story brick house in Clinton place, 8th st., near 5th av., with brick stable in rear.

A house and lot on 6th av., near 49th st.

For Sale or to Let—A fine new brown-stone house and lot in 74th st., near 5th av., 25x65.

To Let—House in 59th st., near Madison av.

To Let—The three four-story brick buildings and lots Nos. 126, 128, and 130 East 24th st., well known as the Charlier Institute.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY

Propose to remove their offices to their former location at the foot of Duane st. as soon as the building can be prepared for their accommodation. In the meanwhile they offer for sale their valuable property on 23d and 24th sts. and 8th av., particulars of which will be furnished on application to the Secretary, Mr. MACDONOUGH, at his office, corner of 23d st. and 8th av., or to HENRY G. STEBBINS, Chairman of the Committee on Finances, same building.

39TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.,

Murray Hill.—Elegant four-story high-stoop stone mansion, 25x60, lot 100 feet; frescoed and in complete order; price reasonable; possession.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 11 Pine st., or 31 East 17th st.

NO. 366 LEXINGTON AV., WEST SIDE, IN that desirable block at 40th st., 20-foot high-stoop stone dwelling for sale reasonably.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS, less than one block from Central Park, will be sold at a bargain. Also No. 308 West 58th st., just thoroughly painted and frescoed. Apply to WM. BEDELL, builder and owner, No. 308 West 58th st.

THIRTY-SIXTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—FOR sale an elegant first-class four-story brick house, with brown-stone trimmings; house 25x65, and extension; lot 25x100. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone-front house and lot of ground, No. 17 West 21st st.; lot 30x100; with immediate possession. Apply at No. 103 Fulton st., to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

A FIRST-CLASS AND EXTRA WIDE ENglish basement house for sale in 22d st., just east of Broadway. Price reasonable.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

STABLE FOR SALE.

31st st., between 6th and 7th avs., a first-class brick stable for sale, 25x80x100. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT NEWARK.—A SUPERB NEW MANSION, SEVenteen rooms, finished in the most elegant manner for the owner's own use; has all modern improvements; situated in best suburb; high ground, commanding splendid view; carriage-house and gardener's room; two acres in lawn and garden; neighborhood and surroundings free from every objection; five minutes to depot, and thirty to City Hall; will compare in all its appointments with any in New-Jersey, and must be seen to be appreciated; for sale or to let, low. Address J. & P., owner, No. 673 Broad st., Newark.

$1,000 DOWN AND BALANCE TO SUIT the purchaser.—A fine, large, light, and well-located factory, only five miles from this City, on railroad line, (freight depot at door;) twenty-five-horse engine, forty-horse boiler, Roger's planer and matcher; save your rent and own your factory. Call upon BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK, at Real Estate Head-quarters, corner 3d av. and 26th st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, [illegible] Brockwell & Smith, [illegible] of Main and Cone streets.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME AS A PRESENT.—TEN NEAT TWO-story dwellings (now nearly completed) are to be distributed at a meeting of the lot purchasers in Garden City Park property at Real Estate Hall, No. 355 3d av., on Christmas Eve, 1874. NO EXTRA CHARGE. You pay but $5 monthly on your $150 lot, and have your chance GRATIS. Every sixty-fourth purchaser will receive a complete dwelling and the lot it now stands on. Come and see them. Free excursions daily at 9 A. M. from store, No. 355 3d av., and special train on Sundays at 11 o'clock from Long Island Railroad Depot at Hunter's Point, returning at 2:45 P. M. Free tickets and maps at Hitchcock's Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner of 26th st.

FOR SALE.—CHOICE LOTS ON REASONABLE terms at Roselle, N. J., forty-three minutes from New-York, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The lots front on Washington, 5th and 6th avenues. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. Lawrence, Auc'r.

By E. A. LAWRENCE & CO.

Lots, Astoria Lots.

1,126 Lots in Auction.

Supreme Court sale in foreclosure. By order of the Supreme Court of Queens County.

ON FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1874
AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT
SCHNEIDER'S SCHEUTZEN PARK HOTEL
Near the Premises, Astoria, by
E. A. LAWRENCE & CO.,

Under the direction of ALFRED T. ACKERT, Esq., Referee.

GREATEST AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING LOTS THAT EVER TOOK PLACE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK.

1,126 SPLENDID LOTS IN ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND CITY.

These lots are situated between Newtown road, Grand st., and Flushing av., the main streets of Astoria, and in the most beautiful and healthy part of Long Island City.

The beautiful village, just across the East River, is not alone an excellent home for

Working People and Business Men of New-York,

But is also an excellent place

For Speculators in Property.

These lots are sure to rise rapidly in value.

The Location is High and Healthy, Property Attractive and Accessible.

Manufacturers had never a better opportunity to buy property in the vicinity of New-York.

A large population, factories, hotels, and stores surround the property, Steinway's great piano factory, and others.

THE BLASTING OF HELL GATE, AND THE ERECTION OF A BRIDGE OVER THE EAST RIVER FROM 77TH ST. TO ASTORIA, WILL MULTIPLY THE VALUE IN A SHORT TIME.

The sale takes place by order of the Supreme Court, and in foreclosure of a mortgage therefore.

THE LOTS WILL BE GIVEN TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER FOR WHATEVER THEY WILL BRING.

A Rare and Unusual Opportunity of Purchasing Property.

TERMS.

Ten per cent. and auction fee on day of sale, twenty per cent. in thirty days, when title deeds will be delivered. Balance of seventy per cent. on bond and mortgage if desired at seven per cent., payable in three annual instalments, with interest.

Maps and particulars at the office

Of the Auctioneers, No. 128 Broadway,
(BASEMENT;)
Office of the Referee, No. 9 Pine st.,
AND
Office of the Trustees, No. 11 Avenue A, New-York City.

To reach property take ferry-boat at Thirty-fourth Street, and Ninety-second Street Ferry, thence by horse cars; or take Harlem steam-boats from Peck slip, or 11th st. landing at dock foot of street in Astoria, from whence it is an easy walk to the lots.

SUPREME COURT.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against ANDREW SPENCE, and Margaret M. W., his wife; James F. Gein, Stephen C. Williams, Stephen Wellstood, John J. Ferdon, Joseph D. West, and John H. Holt, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein appointed, will sell at public auction, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, opposite the Harlem Railroad Depot, in the Twenty-third Ward, of the City of New-York, on the 26th day of September, 1874, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate in the late Town of Morrisania, now the 23d Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, designated on a certain map, entitled "Map of Inwood, Towns of Morrisania and West Farms, Westchester County, and State of New-York," dated June 1st, 1868, made by E. Rosa, Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County, by the numbers 359 (three hundred and fifty-nine) and 360, (three hundred and sixty), bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southerly corner of said lot, number 359, as laid down on said map, on the westerly side of Inwood avenue, which is distant one hundred and seventy-three feet northerly from an angle in Inwood avenue; thence running northwesterly at right angles to Inwood avenue two hundred and five (205) feet to Cromwell or Doughty's Brook; thence northwardly along said brook as the same winds and turns to the southerly side of High Bridge street as laid down on said map; thence northeastwardly along the line of High Bridge street, twenty-three feet to Inwood avenue; thence southwardly along Inwood avenue, five hundred and five feet, to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated Aug. 31, 1874.

J. O. DYKMAN, Referee.

GIFFORD and BROWN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, White Plains, N. Y.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, at Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, thirty miles from the City, a valuable property, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased, situated on the Main street; four and three-quarter acres of land; plenty of fruit; house two story, double; twelve rooms; barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order, near to depot, churches, and school; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of THOMAS G. SWARTWOUT, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 41, New-York City, or of S. FROST, No. 318 Dean st., Brooklyn.

ELIZA ANN WILDEY, Executrix.
ALEXANDER WILDEY, Executor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE DWELLING PART OF NO. 76 6th av., corner Waverley place, contains six rooms and bath room, and abundant closet room; rent, $700 per annum; keys at Mr. Kiele's, No. 78.

Also store, first floor and basement of No. 127 Waverley place; rent, $800 per annum; will rent separately; carpenter shop, No. 45 Thomas st.; $20 per month.

Store, back room, and front basement room at No. 131 Waverley place; rent, $500 per annum; basement store, rear room, and large hallway at No. 46 Hudson st.; $400 per annum; keys with Geo. Schmidt.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 896 Broadway, corner 4th st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, LARGE HIGH-STOOP house in West 21st st., in complete order, now occupied by the owner; immediate possession; rent to private family, $1,600. Also, a four-story English basement house, West 22d st., sixteen rooms, now being put in complete order; possession immediately; rent $1,500.

J. DENHAM & CO., No. 273 West 23d st., near 8th av.

NO. 52 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR 5TH AV.—Large, substantial, and completely-furnished house, twenty-two rooms, to let to a responsible party, at a very moderate rent; would lease for two or three years; part of rent taken in board if agreeable; possession given immediately; furniture sold to parties, if desired. Apply on premises.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES on and adjoining Fifth, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

TO LET.—NO. 9 EAST 22D ST., ELEGANT FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house; in perfect order; all modern improvements.

W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO LET.—NO. 27 WEST 18TH ST., FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements.

W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO LET—FURNISHED.—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house on 30th st., fully furnished; part of rent taken in board; will be let cheap; also unfurnished houses on 35th, 39th, and 40th sts., at reduced rentals. B. F. MELROSE, No. 555 3d av.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED.—POSSESSION AT once; No. 74 West 47th st. A splendid three-story brown-stone house, nineteen feet wide; in good order. S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 28d st., or B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

TO LET—NO. 415 WEST 57TH ST.—ELEGANT three-story and basement brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements.

W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—ONE OF THE BEST residences in Morristown, N. J.; very reasonable terms. Apply to RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Broadway.

TO RENT OR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE, twelve rooms, on Tappan Zee, [illegible] WM. J. [illegible], Nyack, N. Y.

[illegible]

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—PARIS FLATS, FINISHED EQUAL TO 5th av. dwellings, and confessed to surpass in comfort, spaciousness, and elegance any yet built; 10 large rooms; parlors, chambers, and halls trimmed in walnut and mahogany, with mirrors, floors steam-heated, and hot water supplied, and rent very moderate. Apply at 61st st., between Broadway and 9th av., or at F. CRAWFORD'S, No. 953 3d av.

A VERY DESIRABLE DOUBLE HOUSE to let, furnished or unfurnished, with or without stable, near 5th av., above Madison square; good order, and very moderate rent to private party; apply at once. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 5 EAST 33d st. The house is fully furnished with new and first-class furniture; it will be let low to a strictly private family; for terms and permit to see house apply to J. B. BREED, No. 479 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET.—OFFICES IN THE FIRST-CLASS BUILDing No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

FLOORS TO LET.—CORNER 11TH ST. AND University place; also floors and offices corner Clinton place and Broadway.

W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

A STORE AND LARGE ROOM ON SECOND floor to lease in building, opposite Grand Central Depot; most desirable location in the City. Apply to R. F. WESTCOTT, No. 7 Park place, New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED.—A TRACT OF SEVERAL HUNDRED acres on Long Island on railroad line in exchange for improved property near this City. The advertiser, owning several fine villa residences and factories, wishes to meet with parties desiring to turn their unproductive lands, upon liberal terms. Address FACTORY OWNER, Station F, giving location and price.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A NICELY FURNISHED SECOND floor, of three or four rooms, for light housekeeping, by a small, quiet family; reference. Address, with full particulars, A. B., *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

DRY GOODS.

James McCreery & Co.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

1874 Grand Fall Opening 1874

WILL EXHIBIT ON

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16,

Their new importation of

Paris Costumes,

Comprising all the Latest Novelties in

Walking,
Carriage,
Dinner, and
Evening Dresses,

Together with a Superb Selection of

Paris Cloaks and
English Walking Jackets,
FRENCH PATTERN HATS,
Millinery Goods and Furs.

The Ladies of New-York and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine on the above date.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

MACY'S. GRAND CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT
for
MACY'S. Fancy and Dry Goods,
MACY'S. Housekeeping and House-Furnishing Goods
MACY'S. Crockery and Glass-ware, &c.
MACY'S. Our Fall importations of European goods are
MACY'S. arriving, and our customers will find our
MACY'S. counters
MACY'S. Daily Supplied
MACY'S. With the newest and best French, English,
HACY'S. and German
MACY'S. Novelties and Staples
MACY'S. At the very lowest possible prices.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
14th st. and 6th av.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,
No. 914 BROADWAY, near 20th st.,
IMPORTED FASHIONS.
PATTERNS WITH CLOTH MODELS
NOW READY.
Open until 7 P. M. every day.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP,
Fine Cylinder Desks.

PHELPS, DOREMUS & CORBETT,
Nos. 264 and 266 Canal st.,
Propose to sell for net cash, on or before Jan. 1, 1875, their immense stock of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited now will bear interest from Oct. 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—170 6th av., cor. 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits draw interest from 1st of next month.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 52 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1874.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. HAS this day been declared on the stock of this company, payable on the 15th day of October next at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William st., New-York, to holders registered as such at the closing of books. The transfer-books will close on 30th inst. and reopen 16th proximo.

J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY will pay their regular semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on demand, at their office, No. 111 Broadway.

WM. B. FLOWERY, Secretary.

New-York, Sept. 14, 1874.

FINANCIAL.

NORTH BRITISH
AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN
Southern Railway Co.
Second Mortgage
7 PER CENT. BONDS.
COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 99 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

THE
NEW-JERSEY AND NEW-YORK
RAILWAY COMPANY
Offer for sale through their Financial Agents,
Messrs. Knoblauch & Lichtenstein,
37 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,
$500,000 OF THEIR
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
Coupon Bonds of $1,000 (£200) each.
Interest March 1 and Sept. 1,
PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK OR LONDON,
At the option of the Holders.
Principal due 1893, at 87 1-2 and accr. interest.
Particulars, Maps, and Pamphlets at above Agency.

Loan for $2,000,000
FOR THE
Deficiency in the Sinking Fund,
UNDER
Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled: "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with section 3 of article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 25th day of September, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of

Two Million Dollars,

for which transferable certificates of stock (registered,) PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the sinking fund, under section 3, article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first days of October, 1892.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $100,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 28th day of September inst.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the 1st day of October next, and be payable semi-annually on the 1st days of April and October, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 8, 1874.

JOHN C. ROBINSON, Lieutenant Governor.
NELSON K. HOPKINS, Controller.
DIEDRICH WILLERS, Jr., Secretary of State.
THOMAS RAINES, Treasurer.
DANIEL PRATT, Attorney General.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
And other strictly first-class stocks and bonds, paying ten to fifteen per cent.
The safest, most reliable, and profitable securities in the market
AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.
For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., N. Y.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty-two years.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY have been advised through several correspondents since Aug. 24 that the following statement had been placed upon certain bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, secured by the second mortgage of that company: "The within bond is additionally secured by a lease of the road to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, and the payment of interest and principal of the entire series of bonds mentioned herein is guaranteed by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company." The Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company desire to state to all parties in interest that neither of said companies ever authorized this or any other statement, or the placing thereof upon any of said bonds, or on any other bonds of the said Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, and that they were not aware of the existence of any such statement until after the failure of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Railway Company to pay interest on its second mortgage bonds, Aug. 1, 1874. These second mortgage bonds are not included in the terms of the existing lease of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, and neither that company as lessee, nor the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as its guarantor for the fulfillment of the conditions of the leases, is in any way responsible for these bonds or the interest thereon, unless there should be a surplus of net earnings or rental applicable thereto under the terms of the lease under which this line is now operated.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE, & BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 12, 1874.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held in the Company's Office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on the 30th day of September inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will be open from 10:30 to 11 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 19th to 30th both inclusive.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

COAL AND [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, German girls and other good reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and selected for city and country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, REMOVED TO NO. 309 4TH av.—Situations for American, English, Welsh, Scotch, German, Irish, Danish, professed and all others, cooks, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, house-workers, young girls; country or City.

A LADY FULLY QUALIFIED, WITH EX-perience, would like a position as secretary, book-keeper, or to procure the management of a business or an institution; the best of references given and required. Address P., No. 20 East 35th st.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FOR-merly with Bedell, will be found a large number of very desirable servants, highly recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also waiters.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, families will find reliable servants.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and orderly with her work, and an excellent waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; is obliging and well-tempered; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-WORK AND FINE WASHING. —By a neat and young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid, and an excellent laundress, and can furnish unexceptionable reference; would like a place in a private family. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, intelligent young girl who understands her duties in every branch; is a quick, orderly girl and an excellent waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY an American girl (Protestant) as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would assist with the washing; good City references. Call to-day at No. 253 West 17th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman who is an experienced chamber-maid and an excellent waitress; would like a place in a private family; can furnish superior reference from last employer. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Nurse.—By a real good, neat girl; prefers a good steady home to high wages; is efficient in the entire up-stairs work; has good references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, French and German Bureau.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do chamber-work and fine washing; is also experienced in the care of children, and a good sewer; is willing and obliging; has best City reference. Call or address No. 134 East 24th st., near Lexington av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A REGULAR CHAM-ber-maid, doing some sewing, in a private family; is young, exceedingly neat, sober, honest, and industrious, as her references attest. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

CHAMBER-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamber-work and sewing, or take care of children and sew in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has excellent references. Can be seen until suited at No. 219 West 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chamber-maid and plain sewer; has two years' best City reference; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 426 4th av., in the store, for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and to take care of children; best reference from last place. Call at 7th av. baker's store, between 52d and 53d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; first-class reference from present employer. Call at No. 716 5th av., from 10 until 1 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl from the country as chamber-maid and waitress, or take care of one child. Call at No. 251 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid in a private family; no objection to assist in fine washing; good City references. Call from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., at No. 490 2d av., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 343 9th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SMART, CAPABLE girl, as first-class chamber-maid or waitress; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Apply at No. 221 East 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN to do light chamber-work and sewing; good reference. Address G. H., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN WHO has been twelve years in her last place. Call or address No. 219 Madison av. Tuesday and Wednesday.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—BY TWO German Protestant women, in City or country; one as cook, washer, and ironer; is a thorough good cook; meats, pastry, &c.; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best recommendations. Inquire at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, "WHOM WE know" and can recommend, would like a place in a private family; is a good family cook; can make excellent bread and biscuits, soups, desserts, &c.; will assist with the washing, if required, and can furnish City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two neat, respectable girls, who desire situations either City or country; cook understands her work thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; chamber-maid is neat and orderly, and a good waitress; both have best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; is fully capable of taking entire charge of the kitchen; has no objection to assist with the washing; or would go as laundress; good City reference. Apply at No. 213 East 25th st., near 3d av., in the store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; is also a good bread and biscuit baker; can furnish undoubted references. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A VERY CAPABLE AND RESPECT-able woman as cook; is thoroughly capable; is a first-class baker, and can bone and lard; understands all kinds of rare side dishes; has the best of reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS professed cook; understands French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook and good baker; can serve party dinners, suppers, &c.; has one and twenty years' reference from her last places. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER.—BY A STEADY, reliable woman, who is an excellent washer, ironer, and laundress, or do general house-work; City or country; would go for low wages, (with her little girl, about six years, useful too); has good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, JUST arrived from England, where she lived several years in good families; understands both styles of cooking, and is very neat; takes charge of her kitchen; would like to be engaged; wages not too high. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED WOMAN, who understands her business in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, pastry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; no objection to assist with the washing. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; UNDER-stands cooking thoroughly, or can take cook's situation in first-class boarding-house or hotel; City or country; has best of references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two Swedish girls, competent, neat, and good workers, together or separately, to do the work of a family; one is an excellent cook and laundress, the other chamber-maid and waitress; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; is sober, careful, and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN as cook; is a good baker; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to a private boarding-house; best references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, WASH-er, and ironer; is a good baker, &c.; or would be willing to do chamber-work and washing; is a good laundress. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTEST-ant young woman as competent cook in a small private family; good references. Call for two days at No. 129 West 19th st., first floor, front.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY MOTHER and daughter in one place, City or country, to do cooking, general house-work, or to nurse; good references. Address H., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; UNDER-stands all kinds of cooking and pastries; has the best of City reference; no objection to assist with the washing. Call or address No. 315 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook; has lived two years in a French family; first-class City references. Can be seen at No. 22 East 16th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND ECONOMICAL woman as cook in a private family; can furnish the very best City reference. Call at No. 156 West 41st st., near Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COM-petent young woman to cook, wash, and iron, or as cook and assist in washing; ten years' reference. Call at No. 259 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good City references. Call at or address No. 321 7th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; City or country; best City references. Call for two days at No. 11 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook; will assist in the washing; good City reference. Apply at [illegible] Forsyth st., near Grand.

[illegible]-MAID.—BY TWO [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A PRIVATE family; she possesses all the qualifications required in her department, attested by her former employers. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; understands all its branches; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; good reference; can be seen two days at No. 204 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; City reference. Call at No. 137 West 25th st.; ring first bell.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS dress-maker and seamstress, permanent employment in a family; has excellent references. Call or address No. 310 East 14th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker, the work of a few more ladies, at her own house; trims in latest style; terms moderate; will go out to fit. Apply at No. 304 West 38th st.

EMPLOYERS CAN ALWAYS FIND A NUMBER of reliable and trustworthy colored servants, male and female, for every capacity, at the shortest notice, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

FAMILIES
Returning to the City,
Also others in City or country,
Wanting capable and respectable Protestant and Catholic servants, male and female, can be suited at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER. — BY A LADY AS HOUSE-keeper and companion in a small respectable family, in or near New-York. Can be seen at the rooms of the Young Women's Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, on Wednesday, from 10 to 12 A. M.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GER-man girl as housekeeper. Call at No. 160 East 84th st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTEST-ant woman; is a thoroughly good cook, washer, ironer; does general house-work well; thoroughly understands care of milk, butter, &c.; strong, active, and willing; either in City or country; wages no object; has good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT; is a plain family cook, washer, and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's German Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman for general house-work; is a good bread and biscuit maker; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 217 East 25th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman in a respectable private family with a view to a permanent home, at low wages. Call at No. 4 Horatio st. Mary Coyle.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL FOR general house-work in a small private family; good reference. Call at No. 115 West 15th st.

LADIES' DIRECTORY

FOR FAITHFUL DOMESTIC SERVICE,

RECEPTION ROOM, No. 1,502 Broadway.
WORK-ROOM, Broadway, corner 45th st.
COMMITTEE-ROOM, No. 172 West 45th st.
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 170 West 45th st.

Work for all who are capable and intend to be faithful. Apply neatly dressed. False hair and jewelry not allowed.

Country orders should be received two days in advance of visit.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as lady's maid; is a thorough hair-dresser and operates on two machines; has unexceptionable references. Call at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; can do fluting, puffing, polishing, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; no objection to assist with chamber-work, and can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress, or Fine Washing.—By a neat, respectable, industrious young woman as laundress and chamber-maid; is competent in either capacity; honest, sober, obliging, &c.; best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID, AND Laundress for Fine Washing.—By a highly-respectable and very capable, neat, and every way reliable young woman; very best testimonials, country and City; thorough laundress. Call at Bookham's, removed to No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A WELSH GIRL; IS A good chamber-maid and waitress; capable and willing to do any kind of house-work; City or country; has best of references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; is neat and tidy; has best City reference; lady to be seen; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEST-ant girl, as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fluting and puffing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 272 7th av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS or chamber-maid, or seamstress; the best of City references. Call for two days from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. at No. 303 Madison av., for M. B.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLORED laundress to do washing at home or to go out by the day; good seamstress; first-class operator. Address A. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG German woman, lately landed, would like a place to take care of small or growing children; is also a good seamstress, and can furnish good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Odell's German Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTEST-ant young woman, who is an excellent seamstress, and very fond of children; would like a place to take care of small or growing children; can furnish excellent reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH young woman; is an excellent seamstress; would like to take care of small or growing children; also speaks French fluently; can furnish the very best references; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT FRENCH NURSE, lately arrived, in a private family, to take care of children and sew; neat, honest, and industrious; she would be found a suitable person in her situation. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EFFICIENT FRENCH NURSE, who does not speak English; is a good seamstress and fond of children; has a good French accent; City or country. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED WO-man as experienced children's nurse, is competent to take entire charge of an infant; has best of City reference. Apply or can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS NURSE AND to do plain sewing or chamber-work and waiting; best City reference. Call from 9 to 4 at No. 118 East 63d st., second floor, back.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, not long in the country, as nurse and to do plain sewing or chamber-work and waiting; no objections to make herself generally useful; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 226 East 45th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY English Protestant woman as nurse; can bring up an infant from birth, or waiting on invalid lady; the best of City references. Can be seen at Mme. Golard's French Bureau, No. 525 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN Protestant girl, as nurse; understands care of grown children; is also a neat hand sewer; has excellent City reference. Call at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS nurse and to do sewing; has one year's reference from last place. Call at No. 227 East 42d st., first floor, back room.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as child's nurse and to do plain sewing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 261 West 52d st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT; CAN speak French and do plain sewing; good City reference. Apply at No. 51 South Washington square.

NURSE.—FOR INFANT, BY AN AMERICAN PROT-estant girl; two years' reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 142 West 54th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAM-stress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; to go out by the week or month; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address, two days, No. 112 West 19th st., near 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, who is also a thorough seamstress; would give part of time for a home in a private family, or would make a present engagement by the day or week; highest City references. Call at No. 160 West 11th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman, as seamstress or operator; understands dress-making, or will make herself otherwise useful. Address M. S., No. 142 East 115th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEST-ant woman as first-class seamstress and dress-maker; best of City references. Call at 204 East 36th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; can furnish the best of reference, which will bear the strictest investigation; is neat and tidy, willing and obliging. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY AN ACTIVE, YOUNG WOMAN, as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; or would take a chamber-maid's place and do sewing; is careful and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT waitress, who has lived with the leading families of the City, and who will be recommended as such by them. Call or address No. 737 6th av., corner of 42d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS; UN-derstands the care of silver and salads; would assist in chamber-work if required; good City reference. Call or address E., No. 435 West 32d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOM-an in a private family as first-class waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 134 East 24th st., near Lexington av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; has over 12 years' reference from last place. Call at No. 236 West 41st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman, as waitress; understands her business, and has excellent reference. Call at No. 142 West 28th st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT IN A FAMILY BY AN American lady; middle age; from practice is a thorough teacher of the English branches and French for both adults and children; understands supervising a house; a home more desired than a high salary; references, &c., given. Address Mrs. W., Brooklyn P. O.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady, a situation as useful companion to an invalid [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO SUPERINTEND THE cutting and making of boys' clothes by a person of long experience, who can also cut and fit girls' clothing; satisfactory references given. Address Experience, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

MALES

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN WISHES TO get into a first-class dry-goods store where he will obtain a thorough knowledge of the business. Address L. M., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A YOUNG man, native of England; experienced as above; has good reference. Call or address G. L., No. 147 East 28th st., near 3d av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTEST-ant man as coachman and groom; understands his business and is thoroughly competent in every respect; good City reference. Address A. A., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., or call at No. 219 West 26th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTEST-ant man; is a good groom and a careful driver; will be found willing and obliging; five years' City references; City or country. Can be seen at No. 104 East 30th st., or address G. W.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, A single man, thoroughly acquainted with the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is a careful, steady driver; is willing and obliging. Any gentleman or lady desiring his services can call or address J. W., No. 11 East 27th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR A MAR-ried man, that has lived four years with my son; I can highly recommend him in every respect in his capacity. Address A. S., No. 119 East 41st st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS his business and can give the very best of references from first-class families in this city; has lived over two years in last place. Call or address a note to P. B., No. 229 West 36th st., at his present employer's stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE Englishman; understands his business; the care of horses and carriages; also, gardening, green-house, fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c.; good reference. Address for two days John, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PRO-cure a situation for a competent and careful coachman; will be disengaged in a few days. Call at No. 54 William st., third floor, Room 10, or 212 West 59th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COLORED man, as coachman and groom in a private family; five years' City references from last place. Call or address No. 121 West 52d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—THOROUGHLY understands his business; can milk and make himself generally useful; City or country; excellent City references. Call or address J. D., No. 28 East 19th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; REFER-ence unexceptionable. Address T. P., No. 142 East 18th st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER; thoroughly understands all its branches, inside and outside of glass; best recommendations and satisfaction can be given. Address W., gardener, Mott Haven, North New-York.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man and wife; no family; good plain gardener and understands driving and milking if required; best of City references. Call or address for two days William, at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, IN all its branches; green-houses, graperies, &c.; married; small family; good references. Call or address Gardener, No. 173 8th av., New-York.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS groom, or groom and footman; best reference. Address Stafford, Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

PORTER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN IN A MER-cantile house; will be found a useful and obliging man; eight years' City reference. Address T. K., No. 109 West 15th st.

SALESMAN.—IN A NOTION OR IMPORTING house, a good business writer and packer; satisfactory references. Address L. B., Box 197 *Times* Office.

SERVANT OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG Dane aged twenty-nine, lately landed; speaks but little English; will engage for low wages; can build fires, clean walks, tend door, clean windows and furniture, pump water, work in store, &c. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN—DAIRY-MAID.—BY A MAN and wife, aged forty years; no children; man can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening and farm-work, and take general care of a gentleman's place; wife wishes a room to live in, and will take care of dairy if required; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AGED twenty-six years, who can take care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening, build fires, tend door, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

VALET OR NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, EXPERI-enced man as valet or nurse to an invalid gentleman; he is perfectly neat, honest, and attentive; has always performed his duties remarkably well. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCHMAN; speaks English; is thoroughly capable and efficient in the above duties; can polish silver equal to new, and take charge of the dining-room; has unexceptionable references from former employer. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN, AS WAITER; IS willing to make himself useful to his employer; no objection to a boarding-house; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER OR butler in a private family, in City or country; can furnish the very best of reference from last employer; speaks French and English fluently. Inquire for L., at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS waiter; is capable and willing to do everything told; dress salads excellently; able to suit any one; a steady place wanted; wages no object; best City references. Call at Swedish Office, 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENG-lishman, as private waiter; thoroughly competent; references most respectable; two years from last place. Address N. O. P., waiter, for three days, Florist, No. 1,216 Broadway, corner 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN (SWEDE) AS first-class waiter or butler; understands his business perfectly; has nearly two years' City reference from former place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; HAS A thorough knowledge of his business; can valet. Call on Whitehouse & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Broad st., for all particulars. James, No. 165 West 25th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant man, as waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Call at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A GOOD COLORED WAITER, IN A private family; good references from last place. Address J. T. Johnson, No. 36 East 36th st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN AS-sociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN-SERVANT TO WAIT UPON AN invalid gentleman, who is paralyzed; only one of experience and with good references need apply. Albemarle Hotel, corner Broadway and 24th st., Room No. 24, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—ON A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED to commercial affairs, a gentleman of experience, to solicit advertisements. A permanent arrangement made with a desirable party. Address COMMERCIAL, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE TO solicit business for a daily commercial paper. Address Post Office Box No. 3,906, with references.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK. Call at No. 322 5th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

5TH AV., CORNER OF 31ST ST.
Very choice suites of apartments on parlor and second floor, with private table; house and table first-class. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 299 5th av.; references exchanged.

NO. 50 WEST 25TH ST.
Handsomely-furnished rooms, on second and third floors, to let to families or single gentlemen for the Winter; board unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 67 WEST 38TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—A party just opening an elegant house is desirous of letting parlor, second, and third floors en suite; house magnificently furnished throughout; private table only; references.

WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH GAS, hot and cold water, with first-class board, for one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; reference exchanged. Apply at No. 124 West 48th st.

NO. 37 UNION SQUARE.—FURNISHED ROOMS on third and fourth floors, with or without board; terms moderate; location delightful; also magnificent store, 20x100. Mrs. LAWRENCE.

NO. 13 LAMARTINE PLACE, NO. 327 WEST 29th st.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board; references; convenient to Elevated Road and Broadway stages.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT.—CONVENI-ent location; terms moderate; references required. Call at No. 118 East 22d st.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.
Two front, third story, and two on fourth floor, front, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST.,
WINDSOR HOTEL BLOCK.
The entire second floor to let with board; references.

A YOUNG JEWESS WILL LET FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms by the week or month; $12 per month. Call at No. 160 East 84th st.

LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, WELL FUR-nished, baths, &c., to gentlemen; breakfast, if desired. No. 25 East 21st st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—THIRD-FLOOR ROOM for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen, with board.

NO. 123 5TH AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED second floor to rent; also, other rooms, with good board.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS to rent, en suite or singly, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 63 PARK AV.—DESIRABLE SUITES OF rooms to let with or without private table.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,

(MURRAY HILL.)
Corner 6th av. and 38th st.
W. L. FISH, Proprietor.
AMERICAN PLAN, BOARD $3 50.

The above house having recently added seventy-five additional rooms, elegantly furnished, now extending to 38th st., being in the most delightful and fashionable part of the City, offers extra inducements to families or single gentlemen locating permanent or transient.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD—NO 19 5th av., adjoining and connected by passage-way with the Brevoort House; the parlor floor, three rooms deep, with private bath, &c.; also second floor, three rooms deep, with adjoining bedroom, bath, &c. Apply as above.

ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD; SPACIOUS apartments; consisting of parlor and bedroom, with bath, &c., on second floor; also a suite of four large rooms on third floor, with bath, &c.; all in good order; in the vicinity of Washington Park. Address M. L., Station D.

NINTH WARD.—TO LET, TO SINGLE GENTLE-men of quiet habits, a back parlor nicely furnished, without board; convenient to the different lines of cars, and also to the Twelfth Street Station of the elevated road. Address M. B., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

NO. 56 9TH ST., FEW DOORS WEST OF BROAD-way.—Two parlors, with bedrooms attached, hot and cold water, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen; also, small rooms; house first class; breakfast, if desired; private family; reference.

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.
No. 114 East 19th st.
Just opened. Elegant accommodations, with board, en suite and singly; private table if desired; convenient and first-class location; references.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY CAN BE AC-commodated with board and a handsomely furnished second floor in a private family; location central; references exchanged; terms, $75 per week. Address E. C. B., Post Office Box No. 3,699.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, one with small hall room connected; very pleasantly located, with all conveniences, to let with first-class board at No. 67 West 19th st.; highest references exchanged.

BOARDERS WANTED.—ONE ELEGANT SEC-ond floor, en-suite or separately, in private house; never before rented; also two rooms on third floor. Private table if desired. No. 359 West 23d st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH board, handsomely furnished suite of rooms on second floor, with private table if desired; also other rooms; house and table first class.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, can obtain information as to location, prices, &c., free, by applying to COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

CALL AT THE METROPOLITAN BOARD-ers' Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway, for furnished rooms, with or without board; any locality and price; particulars free. Office open evenings.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF ADULTS WILL rent to three gentlemen with board, large rooms on second floor; location central. Those willing to pay fairly for superior accommodations address Box No. 2,804 Post Office.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.— Superior accommodations, consisting of one or two entire floors, rooms all light and airy, in the spacious double house, No. 45 5th av. Private table only.

SPLENDID FAMILY SUITE.—NEWLY-FUR-nished parlor, private dining-room, and two large bedrooms, the entire first floor; also two single rooms for gentlemen. No. 50 West 19th st.

NO. 158 EAST 34TH ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished second floor; three communicating rooms; also rooms on third floor to families or gentlemen, with unexceptionable board.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., EAST, NO. 116.—A large fourth-floor room, front, to let, with board; suitable for two gentlemen; also, hall-room on third floor; highest references.

A.—CHOICE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms offered to gentlemen, with board, by a private family, near Windsor Hotel. Address C. M., Box No. 14 Up-town *Times* Office.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS.—FAMILIES wishing to make arrangements for rooms, with board, can find superior accommodations at Nos. 106 and 128 East 23d st.

BOARDERS WANTED.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, en suite or single; all appointments of the house first-class; references given and required, at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

ANYONE WISHING ELEGANTLY FUR-nished rooms, en suite or singly, in West 23d st., will do well to address Reasonable, *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

NO. 42 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.
A private family will let handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen of quiet habits; the house unexceptionable in every particular, and first class; references exchanged.

SECOND DOOR FROM BROADWAY.
Elegant accommodations for a family desiring private table or to take meals at restaurant. No. 36 West 31st st.; highest references exchanged.

NO. 7 WEST 30TH ST.
Elegantly-furnished rooms on second floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen, without board. Splendid location, house and appointments first class.

NO. 114 EAST 18TH ST.
Handsomely-furnished rooms on parlor, second, and third floors, with first-class board, for families or gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 237 MADISON AV.
One elegant furnished floor, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 434 5TH AV.,
Between 38th and 39th sts.
Choice suites of apartments, with private table and attendance; house first class in all its appointments.

NO. 107 WEST 42D ST.
A private family will rent, with board, a few desirable rooms, en suite or singly, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. References.

NO. 149 WEST 41ST ST.,
Between 6th av. and Broadway, comfortable, clean, well-furnished rooms for gentlemen, with good table; references required.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST.
A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms on third floor, to let with board for the season. Also, desirable single rooms. Table first-class. References exchanged.

34TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
To let with board, handsomely furnished second floor, en suite, with private table, or singly as preferred. No. 150 West 34th st.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.
A suite of elegantly-furnished rooms, with private table; first-class in every appointment. References exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.
An elegant second floor to let, with first-class board; also, other rooms; references exchanged.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,
corner 38th st.—Two very fine suites of rooms to let to families for the season, with private table.

5TH AV., NO. 295.
Mrs. HALL is prepared to let fine suites of apartments; private table only.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.
A suite of rooms on second and third floor to let, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.
Furnished apartments with board; private table if desired; rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 40 WEST 16TH ST.
Mrs. A. E. CHEETHAM has one suite and one square room to offer, with board.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.
Two fine front rooms on second floor to rent; also, a hall room, with or without board.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.
An elegant suite of rooms on the parlor floor; private table if desired; also other rooms; references exchanged.

MRS. EATON,
NO. 12 FIFTH AV.
Rooms en suite or single; private table if desired.

NO. 120 EAST 23D ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND Lexington avs.—A suite of handsomely-furnished rooms to let; also hall rooms to let, with board; references exchanged.

A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED SECOND story front room to let, with board; desirable for one or two gentlemen; private family; references. No. 150 East 27th st.

NO. 76 BARROW ST., NEAR HUDSON.—FUR-nished rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen, without board; gas and bath; private family; no moving.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN WITHOUT BOARD in a private family, a parlor and bedroom adjoining on the second floor; all conveniences. Apply at No. 149 East 18th st.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.—A SUITE OF FOUR rooms on second floor, with private bath; also, rooms on third and fourth floors; newly furnished.

NO. 128 EAST 16TH ST., NEAR IRVING Place.—Second and third floors; also, rooms for gentlemen, to let, with board; references required.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST.—ONE PARLOR FLOOR; private bath-room, closets, &c.; also second floor with private table, or without board.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON square.—Desirable furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

TWO HANDSOME SUITES OF ROOMS TO LET with excellent board; location No. 141 West 14th st.; references given and required.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOMS LARGE and small; house and location desirable; rents reduced. No. 216 East 10th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 314.—SUITE FRONT ROOMS, fourth floor, grate fire, with board, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; also good-size hall room.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST., SECOND DOOR FROM 5th av.—To let, second floor of three or four large rooms, with or without private table.

NO. 116 EAST 19TH ST.—OPPOSITE TILDEN Park, handsomely furnished rooms for families, with or without private table; also single rooms; references exchanged.

NO. 12 WEST 27TH ST., OPPOSITE COLEMAN house, large well-furnished rooms to let, with or without board, near to first-class restaurants; reference.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely furnished double and single rooms, with board, in French family; moderate prices; references required.

TO LET WITH BOARD—HANDSOMELY-FURNISH-ed suite of rooms, also front basement; house and location strictly first class; references required. No. 15 East 46th st.

NO. 149 WEST 13TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to gentlemen, with or without board; references [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.

EXTRAORDINARY EXCITEMENT.
Mr. WESTON,
THE UNRIVALED PEDESTRIAN,
IN HIS GREAT 500-MILE WALK
AT THE HIPPODROME
IS ATTRACTING
IMMENSE AUDIENCES.
EVERY ONE SHOULD WITNESS HIS WALKING.

Mr. EDWARD PAYSON WESTON, the greatest pedestrian of the world, is now almost certain of successfully completing his full task of walking 500 miles within six consecutive days at the HIPPODROME. Nothing but an accident can defeat him.

LADIES

desiring to witness the performance of the celebrated walker should visit the HIPPODROME as soon as possible.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS
EACH AFTERNOON AND EVENING, in the IMMENSE CENTRAL inclosure, which is thrown open for the purpose.

DOORS OPEN AT ALL HOURS.
Admission....................50 cents
Entrance on Madison av.

COLOSSEUM. 35TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

MATINEE AND EVENING.

PARIS BEFORE THE COMMUNE.
THE DEVIL'S GORGE.
THE SYBIL'S CAVE.
PARIS BY MOONLIGHT.

LIFE AMONG THE MORMONS,
PROF. SEDWICK.
PARIS BY GASLIGHT.

PROMENADE CONCERTS.
ORGAN RECITAL.
PARIS WITH STORM EFFECTS.

MASKS AND FACES.
MOORE'S MELODIES.
MATT MORGAN'S ILLUSTRATIONS.

MATINEE AND EVENING.

DOORS OPEN AT 2 AND 7:30 P. M.
Carriages may be ordered at 4:30 and 10:30 P. M.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

FORTY-THIRD

ANNUAL EXHIBITION

NOW OPEN AT

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL,

2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.

GRAND CONCERT EACH DAY FROM 2 TO 5, AND 8 TO 10 O'CLOCK.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST. ITALIAN OPERA.

The regular season of ITALIAN OPERA for 1874-75, under direction of the Messrs. STRAKOSCH, will open at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on
MONDAY, Sept. 28.

Box-office now open for subscriptions daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

The sale of seats for the first and subsequent single nights of the season will commence
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, at 9 A. M.

Pamphlets containing full particulars of the new engagements, new compositions, and other features in the repertoire, &c., will be furnished on application, or mailed to any address.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

LAST WEEK OF THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

The season of Theo. Thomas' Summer nights' concerts will terminate on TUESDAY, Sept. 22.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
Admission tickets, 50 cents; packages of twelve tickets, $5.

On THURSDAY next, Sept. 17, the following new works will be performed for the first time:
SYMPHONY, op. 140, (new)....................Schubert
Adapted for orchestra by Joseph Joachim.
OVERTURE, Triomphale, Russian Hymn,
(new)....................Rubenstein
SCHERZO. (new)....................Felix Draeske

WOOD'S MUSEUM, WOOD'S.

AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 8.
UNDER
THE
GASLIGHT.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
M. J. M. LAFLIN,
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD,
In his LIVING STATUES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE,
BROADWAY, CORNER 29TH ST.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO DIS-pose of his horses, carriage, and harness, consisting of a pair of stylish, light built, black horses, 15½ hands; sound, kind, and gentle; a two-seat curtain rockaway, built by Lawrence, in excellent order, and but little used; also, a set of light double harness by Dunscomb; will be sold together or separately. Apply to JAMES, at livery stable, No. 121 West 23d st., or at Nos. 54 and 56 White st.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE VERY LOW FINE, NEW light single and double harness; also a splendid carriage harness; all the harness first-class work; best material, at No. 149 West 33d st.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, FIRST-class harness, consisting of fine, new light single and double, a splendid gold-mounted coupe and silver-plated harness, at No. 149 West 33d st., second floor.

LARGE FAMILY OR COUPE HORSE, sound and kind, for sale cheap—$250. Can be seen this week at McNichol's Stables, No. 23 West 12th st.

PRIVATE STABLE TO RENT, NO. 153 EAST 38th st.—Five stalls, and cow stall; rooms on upper floor. Address R. P., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE—BY ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPT-cy in the matter of JAMES S. ASPINWALL, bankrupt.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., auctioneer, at his sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st., in the City of New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, Sept. 24, 1874, the following described property, belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, to wit:

A claim against James Syme, of New-Orleans, La., being his note, dated Oct. 19, 1864, for $349 93-100 and interest.

A claim against Frederick Nichols, of Galveston, Texas, for $1,199 53, now in hands of Ballenger, Jack & Mott, attorneys, for collection.

A certificate for twenty shares capital stock of Nyack and Northern Railroad Company, par value $100 per share.

A certificate for ten shares capital stock of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, par value $10 per share.

A certificate for two shares capital stock of the Rockland County Female Institute, par value $50 each; also another certificate for two shares of the same stock, claimed to be invalid.

A large quantity of old account-books, check-books, and other books and papers, including sundry protested notes, book accounts, and claims, together with all the rest, and residue of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt, excepting only certain claims, to be designated at the sale.

Terms, cash on the day of sale at the office of the Assignee, No. 88 William st., when and where the property will be delivered with proper assignments, the Assignee assuming no responsibility. Information may be obtained from the Assignee at any time before the sale.
GEORGE M. OLCOTT, Assignee.
s9-1aw3wW*

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Sept. 18, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 1,148 Broadway, Stevens building, corner 27th st., where it has been placed for convenience of sale, handsome parlor furniture, black walnut and gilt, in figured satin damask, Marqueterie parlor cabinet, black walnut extension dining table, black walnut buffet and chairs, carved black walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, marble-top; black walnut Plympton sofa bed, commodes, washstands and chairs, curled hair and spring mattress, bolsters and pillows, blankets, &c.; cornices, lambrequins and lace curtains, black walnut library and centre tables, rosewood and black walnut wardrobes, writing desks and lounges, moquet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Also an assortment of china and glassware, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, &c. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 29 East 44th st., near Madison av., all the Household Furniture therein, consisting of oval black-walnut and gilt parlor suite in rep, black-walnut centre-table, mantel mirror, carved cornices, rep lambrequins, lace curtains, black-walnut dining-table, buffet and chairs, black-walnut chamber suites, hair mattresses, tea pillows, blankets, &c.

Also, silver-plated table-ware, china, glass-ware, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, &c.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of M. B. BRADY, bankrupt.—The undersigned gives notice that he will sell at public vendue, on the 25th day of September, 1874, at 10 A. M., at No. 13 Bowery, in the City of New-York, (sales-room of S. Hermann,) one large double Herrings safe and lot chandeliers belonging to estate of above-named bankrupt.—New-York, Sept. 1, 1874.
CHAS. GERDING,
Assignee.
s2-1aw3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE MATTER OF W. S. BELDEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that I will sell, through Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., Auctioneers, at No. 465 Broome st., on the 22d day of September, at 10 A. M., 393 pounds human hair, (Naples,) balance of stock in trade of W. S. Belden, bankrupt.
HIRAM BURDETT, Assignee.
No. 596 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION SALE OF FERRY LEASE.
Sealed bids will be received at the Controller's office, to be opened on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 1874, at 2 P. M., for lease of the ferry from Grand st., New-York, to Grand st., Brooklyn, for five years from Sept. 15, 1874.
Full information in advertisement of this date in the *City Record.*
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
New-York, Controller's Office, Sept. 9, 1874.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED — ABOVE 14TH ST., WITHIN TWO blocks of Broadway, one single and one double room on second floor, with board by three ladies until [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8, over at 11.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL!

Sheridan's immortal work in its remodeled form received with tumultuous applause by crowded houses, and conceded by all to be the
RICHEST COMEDY ENTERTAINMENT
now before the public. Its GREAT SUCCESS induces Mr. Daly to postpone the production of all other novelties for the present and to announce the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL
FOR EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

Sir Peter Teazle....................Mr. CHAS. FISHER
Sir Oliver Surface....................Mr. WM. DAVIDGE
Sir Benjamin Backbite....................Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD
Sir Harry Bumper, (with the song,)..Mr. J. G. PEAKES
Joseph Surface....................Mr. LOUIS JAMES
Charles Surface....................Mr. GEO. CLARKE
Crabtree....................Mr. FRANK HARDENBERG
Careless....................Mr. HART CONWAY
Moses....................Mr. JAMES LEWIS
Trip....................Mr. SOL RUSSELL
Lady Teazle....................Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Lady Sneerwell....................Miss ALICE GREY
Mrs. Candour....................Mrs. G. H. GILBERT
Maria....................Miss SARA JEWETT

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE

M. GRAU & CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers
LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF THE
FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,
and Offenbach's new and mirthful Opera Bouffe,
LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE,
which will be repeated
THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8, and
SATURDAY MATINEE, Sept. 19, at 1:30.
Mlle. AIMEE as LE PRINCE RAPHAEL,
in which character she has created an immense furore.
Mlles. MINELLY, KID, GANDON,
MM. DUPLAN, DUBOUCHET, DEBEER, GUYOT.
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Conductor....................M. VAN GHELE
Seats secured six days in advance.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
GRAND TREBIZONDE MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

JOHN McCULLOUGH'S FAREWELL WEEK.
TO-NIGHT, Thomas Otway's tragic play in five acts,
VENICE PRESERVED,
revised by DION BOUCICAULT, Esq.
The tragedy will be given with every regard to detail and a powerful cast.
PIERRE....................Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH
*** NEXT SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 19, FAREWELL BENEFIT of Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH.
*** MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 21, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, the foremost representatives of the Irish drama. Sale of seats begins to-day.

DE MURSKA GRAND CONCERTS.

STEINWAY HALL.
Commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 24, and SATURDAY MATINEE, Sept. 26.
Mr. D. De Vivo has the honor of announcing that
TWO GRAND INAUGURAL CONCERTS
will be given by the famous Hungarian Nightingale,
Mlle. ILMA DE MURSKA,
And her GRAND CONCERT COMPANY
Prior to their departure for Boston, Philadelphia, and all the principal eastern and western cities.
The sale of seats will begin next Monday at Steinway Hall. Full particulars shortly.

PARK THEATRE,

Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.
GRAND OPENING,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1874.
After careful preparation,
MARK TWAIN'S
MARK TWAIN'S
MARK TWAIN'S
American drama,
GILDED AGE,
GILDED AGE,
in five acts, with
Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND
in his great character of
Col. MULBERRY SELLERS,
Box-office open daily from 8 till 4.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. C. R. THORNE, Manager.

Every evening and Saturday matinée at 1:30.
KIRALFY BROTHERS' GRAND COMBINATION in the Spectacular drama of
THE DELUGE, or PARADISE LOST.
200 beautiful young warriors, superb corps de ballet, magnificent costumes, grand marches, new scenery, &c.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,

No. 585 Broadway.
Mme. VILOETTE PICAUT'S Parisian Can-Can or Chahut Dancers. More new stars and sensations. Matinée WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY at 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.
Offices:
NOS. 5 AND 7 JOHN ST., and
NO. 1,142 BROADWAY, near 26th st., New-York.
NO. 279 FULTON ST., cor. Tillery st., Brooklyn.
NO. 47 NORTH 8TH ST., Philadelphia.
NO. 110 WEST BALTIMORE ST., Baltimore.
All kinds of dress goods, either in the piece or in garments, dyed, cleansed, and refinished.
The largest and best appointed establishment in the country for this specialty.

FIFTH AVENUE LAUNDRY,

No. 178 5th av.
Ladies' and gentlemen's work done in the best style, and at shortest notice. Contracts made by the week or month. All orders promptly attended to.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S ORIGINAL FLUID MAGNESIA, for sixty years the best preparation for acidity, indigestion, heart-burn, gravel, and gout, and the most agreeable aperient for ladies and children. Sold by all chemists, in large-sized bottles. JOHN F. HENRY, wholesale agent, New-York.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. 335 Pearl st.
All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL, manufacturer and importer.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of Queens.—MARY R. HANDLEY against DANIEL A. HIGGINS, as Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Daniel Higgins, deceased, Mary Dee Higgins, Mary A. Higgins, Catharine A. Higgins, Daniel A. Higgins, Eliza T. Higgins, William G. Higgins, Honora I. Higgins, Johanna Celia Higgins, Frances T. Higgins, John S. Higgins, Loretta J. Higgins, Patrick Hallaran and Jane Doe, his wife, (her real name being unknown;) John Hallaran and Jane Doe, his wife, (her real name being unknown;) Owen Riley and Margaret, his wife; Abijah S. Smith, Timothy Ganey and Ellen, his wife; John Ford and Theresa, his wife; Andrew Heims and Catharine, his wife; Frederick Cordier and Barbara, his wife; Henry J. Moeisch and Margaret, his wife; Ferdinand Guentert and Anna, his wife; the Village of College Point, James Palmatier and Margaret, his wife; Patrick Hallaran and Frances, his wife; John Madden and Catharine Jane, his wife; John T. Pearsall and Phoebe, his wife; Isabella McBrien and John McBrien, her husband; Alexander Formosa and Francesca, his wife; Mary Ghio, Antoine D. Ghio, Augustus B. Ghio and Maringa, his wife; John B. Lertora, otherwise Lutera, and Catharine, his wife; John Howarth and Hannah, his wife; John E. A. McBrien, Leopold Gusthal, Daniel H. Forman and Euphemia, his wife; Benjamin W. Downing and Georgianna U., his wife; Martin Meagher and Mary, his wife; John Courtoy and Johanna, his wife; Michael Kennagh and Mary, his wife; William Eubanks, George Heims, Otto Russell, Benjamin Tatham, William W. Sharpe, John E. Lassey, John Lindemann, Henry Clement, Isaac Bloodgood, Charles A. Roe, Samuel D. Roe, James Brown, William Hall, Charles Schlesinger, Joseph Blumenthal, Ann Elizabeth Rapelyea, individually and as Executrix, &c., of Martin Rapelyea, deceased; Richard Cornell, William Turner, John Hanlon, Henry Lewis; David Godley and Catharine, his wife; Thomas Webb, John Cadness, John Higgins, Charles Devlin, Henry Bunke, Lester Lewis, Zachariah Roe, James Fowler, Richard Mold, Thomas Churchill, A—— K. P. Dennett, Thomas Reidy, Barney McMahon, William Lawrence, Charles Smith, Joseph Palmer, L. Bradford Prince, Thomas Welch, Michael Larkin, Henry Price, Lorenz Ritter, Hugh Sweeney, J—— E. Lawrence, William Cole, Mary Reidy, the widow, and Margaret Reidy, Anna Reidy, and Patrick Reidy, children and heirs at law of Patrick Reidy, deceased, and William Joseph Palmer, Junior, and Nellie, his wife.—Second amended summons for relief, com. not served.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the second amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, at Jamaica, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Number 31 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.—Dated July 30, 1874.
FLANAGAN & BRIGHT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 31 Nassau street, New-York.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, at Jamaica, in said county, in the State of New-York, on the 31st day of July, 1874.
FLANAGAN & BRIGHT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
au12-1aw6wW

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—CARMEN CARVAJAL, plaintiff, against HANNAH MIGEL, Solomon Migel, Seabury Lawrence, Sarah N. Burgess, Thomas Houston, Frederick Steinle, and Solomon Bernstein, defendants.—Summons.—For relief.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 25, 1874.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 49 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in said City, on the 25th day of July, 1874.
COUDERT BROTHERS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
au26-1aw6wW

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF MAR-ble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, headstones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

A. KLABER, NO. 136 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor....................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager....................Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 10:45. Saturday matinée at 1:30 P. M.
LAST WEEK OF MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON IN JANE EYRE.

The management announce that, in obedience to arrangements long since made, they are compelled to withdraw the beautiful play,
JANE EYRE,
in the height of its success. It will be repeated every evening this week and at Saturday matinée, Sept. 19.

"The representation of JANE EYRE is absolutely perfect."—*New-York Staats Zeitung.*

Characters by Misses Charlotte Thompson, Fanny Morant, Marie Wilkins, Maude Granger, Hattie Thorpe, Adele Clarke, little Laura Thorpe, De Lacy, and Wilde, Messrs. Frederic Robinson, A. D. Bradley, Claude Burroughs, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, F. F. Lamb, and W. H. Wilder.

In consequence of the great preparations necessary to secure a perfect representation, the production of Messrs. Feuillet & Rowe's thrilling play,
THE SPHINX,
has been deferred until MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 21, when it will be given for the first time in this country with new and magnificent scenery, elegant costumes, rich and beautiful appointments and properties, and with the
STRONGEST CAST
with which a play has ever been produced in America. The distribution of characters will include the names of the following artists:
Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON
Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD, Mr. FRED. ROBINSON,
Mr. JOHN PARSELLE, Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY,
Mr. McKEE RANKIN, Mr. F. F. MACKAY,
Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS.
The sale of seats will commence at the box-office on Monday, Sept. 14, at 8 A. M.
*** SATURDAY, Sept. 19, FIFTH and LAST MATINEE of JANE EYRE.
☞ The engagements of Miss CLARA MORRIS and Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON are for a limited number of weeks.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. Commence at 8 P. M.
FIFTH AND LAST WEEK BUT TWO
of the brilliantly successful engagement of
Mr. J. L. TOOLE.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, and EVERY EVENING during the week,

The eminent comedian in another CELEBRATED ORIGINAL ROLE, as acted by him upward of 800 times.

H. J. Byron's beautiful serio-comic drama, in three acts, written expressly for Mr. Toole, entitled
DEARER THAN LIFE,
Mr. J. L. TOOLE
in his original character of
MICHAEL GARNER.

DEARER THAN LIFE MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 1:30.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,

NO. 201 BOWERY, opposite Spring st.
TRIUMPHANT RECEPTION OF THE FAVORITES,
TONY PASTOR
AND HIS GREAT STAR TROUPE,
AND HIS GREAT STAR TROUPE.
THE GRANDEST COMBINATION IN AMERICA.
REMEMBER THE NEXT MATINEE IS ON FRIDAY.
NO MATINEE ON SATURDAY, BUT FRIDAY.
The next and all MATINEES on FRIDAY and TUESDAY.

N. J. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Sixteenth Annual Fair will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14, and continue through the week, at Waverly Station, eleven miles from New-York, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. A grand display of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry, fruits, flowers, and farm products. Four days' good trotting. Railroad excursion tickets, with admission to the grounds, at reduced rates. AMOS CLARK, JR., President. P. T. QUINN, Corresponding Sec. WM. M. FORCE, Rec. Sec.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.

EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Great success of MLLE. SANYEAH
AS MAZEPPA.
Concluding with PASSION'S PERILS.

HOTELS.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL,

(CORNER 26TH ST. AND BROADWAY,)
is now open on the European plan. The hotel has been thoroughly renovated, repainted, and refurnished in the most comfortable and elaborate manner.
C. T. JONES & NORTON.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,
House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodation for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —Open all the year; terms for Autumn very low; families and transient guests here find everything desirable; excellent schools, mute institute, churches; climate and all associations unsurpassed for the education of children, with one-half the expense for the same in large cities.
Send stamp for circular and guide.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL RE-sort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing; water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF JUSTH & CO., No. 57 EXCHANGE PLACE,
New-York, Sept. 15, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of a strict commission business on the New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges.
EMIL JUSTH,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange.
ALEXANDER FRANCK,
Member of New-York Gold Exchange.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm name of WRIGHT & CLARK, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WILLIAM J. WRIGHT,
THOMAS H. CLARK,
New-York, Sept. 15, 1874. No. 128 6th av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Lee & Alvord, at No. 20 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.
ANNA P. CHURCHILL,
E. VIRGINIA CHURCHILL,
HENRY Y. SATTERLEE,
Executors, &c., of Timothy G. Churchill deceased.
LEE & ALVORD, Proctors for Executors.
mh25-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. PARKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, RICHARD B. PARKER, at his office, No. 81 Cedar street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of May, 1874.
RICHARD B. PARKER,
FREDERICK J. PARKER,
CHARLES E. PARKER,
Executors of Estate of Jno. A. Parker, deceased.
my6-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS F. HATFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at office of H. B. Brundrett, Nos. 448 and 450 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of March, 1874.
SARAH A. HATFIELD, Executrix.
HART B. BRUNDRETT, } Executors.
THOMAS JONES,
mh25-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILUS ANTHONY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Theophilus A. Brouwer, No. 37 Nassau street, Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1874.
EDWARD ANTHONY, } Executors.
THEOPHILUS A. BROUWER,
m20-1aw6mW*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COF-fin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MARSHALL, late of the town of Somers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her residence in said town of Somers, on or before the 23d day of January, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 17th day of July, A. D. 1874.
ELIZABETH MARSHALL, Executrix.
jy22-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUEL SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business at the office of S. & R. Lord, No. 34 Burling slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of April, 1874.
EDMOND R. SMITH, Executor.
ap8-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEHIEL J. POST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 14 East 23d st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the first day of September, 1874.
JOHN H. MAHONY, Executor.
s2-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NORMAN BOARDMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at [illegible] No. 7 East Thirty-fourth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible]
New-York, the 17th day of April, 1874.
ANNIE F. BOARDMAN, [illegible]

NEW-JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

JUDGE J. D. BEDLE NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

THE WORK OF EX-GOVERNOR RANDOLPH—DISSATISFACTION AT THE RESULT—HOW THE CONVENTION LISTENED TO THE ADDRESS OF ITS CHAIRMAN—A SKETCH OF THE NOMINEE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 15, 1874.

With the harmonious action and unbounded enthusiasm of the Republican Convention that nominated Hon. George A. Halsey for Governor of New-Jersey still fresh in their memory, certain Democrats of the State, guided and influenced by Ex-Gov. Randolph and his clique, have for days past been straining every nerve to secure for their protégé, Judge Bedle, the unanimous nomination. In this they have been successful, the convention which met in this city to-day having declared, with but one dissenting voice, in favor of the gentleman named. What influence the Ex-Governor and his friends were enabled to bring to bear upon the large numbers of delegates opposed to Bedle is unknown, but it is undoubted that some strong argument has been advanced to produce a result which to many persons was entirely unexpected. As already reported, the withdrawal of Mr. Perry, of Newark, caused much disappointment to those who had no faith in Bedle. Last night and this morning strong efforts were made by Orrin Vanderhoven, of Passaic, and by a number of delegates from Henderson, Cumberland, Hudson, and other counties to unite the Perry delegates with those who came to advocate the interests of Messrs. Bird and Haight, and in this way secure the defeat of Bedle. Early in the morning this movement had assumed somewhat formidable proportions. There was no leading spirit in it, however, and as the day advanced Randolph's emissaries succeeded in convincing a large part of the dissenting delegates that the only hope of the party lay in the nomination of Bedle. In this way the opposition movement was broken up, and eventually the Judge was nominated by acclamation amid much noise and confusion. From this fact, however, it must not be supposed that at the polls he will receive the undivided support of the party to which Mr. Randolph asserts he belongs. There are those—and they are not a few—who are exceedingly dissatisfied with the action of the convention. Fearing the sting of the party whip, they gave an unwilling consent to-day's proceedings, but in secret there can be no doubt that they will oppose the nominee either by refusing to vote at the coming election, or by supporting Hon. Mr. Halsey, who is looked upon with much favor by many honest Democrats. By such persons it is asserted that Judge Bedle has been forced upon the party by Mr. Randolph, who is a candidate for the United States Senate, and who hopes through Bedle, in the event of his election, to receive a large share of the State patronage.

A NOISY CONVENTION.

The convention was opened at noon by the choice of B. F. Carter, of Salem, as temporary Chairman. On taking his seat, Mr. Carter said that he had no doubt the very respectable assemblage present was impressed with the importance of the occasion. It would be their duty to nominate a candidate for the highest position in the gift of the people of the State of New-Jersey, and he had every confidence that their choice would fall upon a gentleman well fitted to represent them. Through all the land the times were out of joint, and it rested with the Democracy to restore the country to its former prosperity and happiness. The routine business of the meeting was then proceeded with by the election of committees on rules, credentials, resolutions, and organization. As one of the members of the first committee the name of George B. McClellan, of Salem, was mentioned. It had scarcely escaped the lips of the delegate who proposed it, when the wildest scene of disorder was enacted. Men stood on their seats and cheered, waving handkerchiefs, and stamping with their feet at the same time. The Chairman called repeatedly for order, but the meeting, which Ex-Gov. Randolph afterward styled the most respectable that had ever assembled in New-Jersey, paid no attention, and continued shouting, stamping, and cheering for several minutes. So great was the confusion that the Chairman was obliged to observe that while the name of McClellan should always call forth enthusiasm from Democratic hearts, still he hoped so much noise and disorder would not again occur. It was afterward ascertained that the Salem County McClellan was not in any way related to the defeated candidate for the Presidency. Among the names mentioned as members of the Committee on Resolutions was that of Theodore F. Randolph. It was noticed that the announcement was not greeted with cheers, as were many of the other names. After the selection of the various committees, resolutions were declared in order, and among others Edward Moran, of Essex, offered a long and rambling document filled with denunciations of railroads and other corporations, and demands for the rights of the people. A recess was then taken for an hour.

Shortly after 1 o'clock the convention again assembled. The Chairman of the Committee on Organization was at once called for, but as he failed to appear for some fifteen minutes it was found necessary to amuse the somewhat restive audience by the continued performance of a very bad brass band. Each successive piece of music was received with prolonged cheers. One of the delegates from Essex was particularly loud in his demonstrations of delight, and occasioned no little amusement by calling lustily for "some more of that Garryowen." At length the chairman on organization appeared, and announced as permanent Chairman of the Convention Jacob Vannatta, of Morris, and named also a number of Vice Presidents.

ADDRESS OF THE PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

Upon being conducted to his seat Mr. Vannatta commenced an address which was remarkable for its extreme length, if for nothing else. He said that the great Democratic Party of New-Jersey was assembled to fulfill most important duties of what was conceded on all sides to be the most eventful and important period of the nation's history. It was a time of doubt and danger, yet those who were at the head of the Federal Government were more intent upon seeking their own personal pleasure and profit than in attending the welfare of the country. In pursuance of a blind and mistaken policy the Southern States had been placed under a form of government which was more hateful to lovers of liberty than was the worst government of old European countries. It was generally understood that if the negroes would keep the Grant faction in power they would be sustained in whatever outrages they might commit. This declaration was received with loud yells of delight. The speaker, in continuation, said that the United States were bankrupt, and dire ruin and desolation stared the people in the face. No one could deny that the Northern States were in a distressed condition. In former years at every large port of entry thousands of emigrants landed daily, bringing with them not only strong, willing hands, but in many cases large sums of money to enrich the land. Now, instead of coming to America, natives of European countries were returning in large numbers to their old homes hoping to find a better living than they could in the land of liberty. Mr. Vannatta contended that all this trouble had been brought about by the Republican Party. He then referred to the currency question and exhausted his hearers with a rehash of worn out Democratic buncombe regarding a gold and silver currency, and the terrible calamity that was surely to overtake the country if specie payment was not at once resumed. The speaker admitted that many charges of misgovernment might be made against the Democratic Party. It might be called unstable, and it might have made many mistakes, but with all its faults, even as stated by its enemies, it was infinitely purer and better than the party in power. He had often been asked what reform would be instituted by the Democracy should they be successful. He would reply by saying that they would carry out the principles laid down by Thomas Jefferson in 1801. They would give full religious and political liberty to all races and conditions of men. They would advocate peace, the preservation of the rights of the people, and their protection in foreign lands.

Mr. Vannatta continued in this strain for upward of half an hour when the "highly respectable assemblage" interrupted him with cries of "Cut it short," "Give us a rest," and other expressions familiar to Democratic ears. Notwithstanding the disturbance the speaker attempted to go on, when the delegate from Essex again called on the band for "Some more of that Garryowen." This was greeted with a storm of applause. Mr. Vannatta paused until order had been in a measure restored, and then said that he had been invited to preside at the meeting, had expected to speak, and begged to be allowed to continue. This privilege was granted by a majority of the delegates, but a few could not be induced to refrain from indulging in their peculiar calls and shouts, and he closed amid no little confusion.

ADOPTION OF A PLATFORM.

After the Chairman had taken his seat, Ex-Gov. Randolph, from the Committee on Resolutions, advanced to present his report. At the same moment Mr. Vannatta announced that nominations were in order. This was objected to by Randolph, and after further confusion he read the following platform, which was approved by the committee after a stormy debate:

The Democracy of New-Jersey, in convention assembled, make the following declarations of principles:

First—Rigid restriction of the Government, both State and National, to the powers of government expressly granted or necessarily implied by the Constitution.

Second—Favoring equal political rights for all men, and condemning all acts of violence and lawlessness that infringe upon the rights of any; they protest against Federal interference in popular elections; denounce as a crime against free government the open and secret support which the present Federal Administration has given to notorious adventurers and plunderers, who have forced themselves upon the people of States impoverished by war and weakened in resources by repeated calamities.

Third—The restoration of gold and silver as the only true basis of the currency of the country. The prompt resumption of specie payments, and the payment of all the national indebtedness in the money recognized by the [illegible] world.

Fourth—[illegible] revenue reform that will secure to labor both steadiness and compensation, by equitable and judicious tariff laws.

Fifth—Opposition to the "Civil Rights" bill, as detrimental to the cause of education, fatal to the true interests of the race in whose interests it is ostensibly required. The daily evidence is with us of the uselessness of attempting to compel by law that which is repelled by nature. The attempt so to do adds meanness to folly, in attempting to force upon a defenseless people that which we refuse to do ourselves. Born of vindictive partisanship, intended for humiliation, the passage and enforcement of the Civil Rights bill would foment the worst passions of both races, give pretext for constant Federal interference, and indefinitely delay the return of peace and prosperity.

Sixth—That the attempt of the Grant party as represented by the majority in Congress, led by Senator Frelinghuysen, of this State, to establish a new sedition law, and to subject the free press of the country to a new censorship and new forms of punishment to be administered in the interests of the tenants of power through the local magistrates of the District of Columbia, constitutes a grave outrage upon both the spirit and the letter of the Constitution; and we demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of such legislation.

Seventh—Opposition to the government of municipalities by legislative commissions. We favor a system of general laws, by which all corporate power is rendered equally accessible and responsible.

Eighth—Condemnation of prominent Federal officials and the inaction of leading Administration organs and speakers that have rendered the third term question a live issue before the people. We oppose a third term for any Presidential candidate, no matter what his political associations.

Ninth—Recognizing in labor the true basis of a nation's wealth and prosperity, and recognizing its right to obtain full and equitable remuneration, we extend to our fellow-citizens now out of employment our sincere sympathies.

Tenth—That the assumption by the Republican Convention of credit for the passage of the General Railroad law is as impudent as it is false, this measure so destructive of monopoly having been originated and sustained in both branches of the Legislature by distinguished Democrats.

Eleventh—That corporations are created by the State for the public benefit, and their reasonable profits being secured, they shall be held by law to an exact, prompt, and faithful performance of their duty to the public.

Twelfth—That the illegal issue of paper promises in forced payment of wages is an unjustifiable imposition upon the laboring man, and tends to a monopoly of trade—and the laboring man should be left free to purchase when and where he deems proper.

In addition to this declaration of principles the Democracy of New-Jersey assert:

That Republican Administrations are no longer entitled to the confidence and support of the people, because—

They have wantonly violated the pledges upon which they came into power, and failed to adhere to their professed principles.

They have claimed, without regard to facts, to have alone preserved the Union of the States, sustained the national credit, extinguished slavery: when, but for the Democracy of the country and its men and means, every Republican Administration would have miserably failed.

They have been so wasteful of the public revenues, so extravagant in expenditure, and so lenient to defalcations, that the public debt remains to-day a terrible and dangerous burden and taxation an onerous weight.

They have had the power to permanently settle the financial question—have failed to do so—and are responsible for the widespread stagnation in business which to-day threatens bankruptcy and ruin to our people; labor is poorly paid, or without employment, and the promised "golden era" proves a delusion.

They have failed to make our name respected abroad—our flag has been insulted, and a miserable naval farce made to stand instead of the prompt vindication required by our people; our citizens have been executed by foreign powers without color of law or trial by jury, and no reparation has been obtained for the outrage.

They have had official corruption presented to them in every form, and committed by all grades of Federal officers—executive, judicial, and legislative—and, notwithstanding the universal judgment of the people in condemnation, not a single instance of note of exemplary punishment has been made by Republican authority.

They endanger Republican institutions by indorsing the Administration of a President whose power is being used for his indefinite re-election to the Chief Magistracy.

They have used the military power of the country to intimidate voters at the polls, have forced aliens and strangers of vile character to the highest offices of many States, and by the same illegal power have practically protected them while robbing defenseless people. Federal Judges have issued illegal orders in support of outrage, and remain to-day unpunished and unimpeached.

They have put in office at the Federal capital, as managers of District affairs, a set of men whose robberies in brief time have never been excelled in boldness or amount. Yet the chief of this notorious gang, in defiance of decent respect for public opinion, was renominated to office by the President of the United States.

By complacent assumptions of superior patriotism, integrity, and intelligence, the Republican Party of New-Jersey have invoked public criticism, and we stand ready before the people of the State to make good our charges against them in general and in detail.

After the reading of the platform, nominations were declared to be in order, and, as already stated, Judge Bedle was declared to be the choice of the convention, and a committee of seven was appointed to wait on him and inform him of the fact.

A resolution was then carried by which the State Executive Committee was reduced from twenty-one to nine members, who are to be appointed by the Chairman of the convention. It is generally understood that this move was made for the purpose of giving Ex-Gov. Randolph control of the committee.

THE NOMINEE AND HIS PROSPECTS.

Joseph D. Bedle was born in Monmouth County, N. J., in 1830. He received his early education in his native place, and after studying law at an institution on the Hudson, he returned to his home, and was admitted to the Bar, afterward becoming prosecuting attorney of the county. When Gov. Parker was first elected, he appointed Mr. Bedle to the position of Circuit Judge. Last year the same Governor reappointed him for a second term of seven years. He was prominently named for Chancellor last year, but was defeated by Mr. Runyon. Judge Bedle is not a fluent public speaker, and he has determined to make no speeches during the campaign. He was not present in Trenton to-day. As stated above, the Democratic nominee will be bitterly opposed by large numbers of his own party. This opposition will come principally from the liquor dealers, who in Hudson and Essex are the main stay of the Democracy, and from those who refuse to be ruled by the Randolph clique.

COLUMBIA COUNTY POLITICS.

THE TILDEN AND RAY FACTIONS OF THE DEMOCRACY QUARRELING—STATE SENATOR RAY'S ASPIRATIONS AND THEIR RESULT—THE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE REPUBLICANS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HUDSON, Monday, Sept. 14, 1874.

While Republicans have been edified by the accounts of revolt in the Democratic ranks of Dutchess, her sister county, Columbia, presents another edifying spectacle of the division prevailing among the opposition.

Special interest is taken just now in Columbia County in relation to the possible action of the Democratic State Convention. The family home of the Tildens, it will be remembered, is at New-Lebanon, in this county, and there are among the Democrats of the locality a large number who, by ties of a social or political character, are very near the affections of the present aspirant for Democratic Gubernatorial honors. But this feeling is not shared by Senator Benjamin Ray, a politician schooled in the ranks of Mozart Hall in its palmy days, and a whilom whipper-in for Fernando Wood. Ray has reason for not feeling particularly amiable toward Mr. Tilden, for he has been publicly stigmatized as a corruptionist by that gentleman. I shall not stop to discuss the question as to the truth of Tilden's assertion in relation to Ray, for it is not germane to the subject. Suffice it that there is bad blood between them and an active and open hostility.

Ray ran for State Senator last Fall on the Democratic ticket, and, aided largely by the pecuniary support of John O. Whitehouse, of Poughkeepsie, was elected. The present ambition of Congressman Whitehouse being to have his name upon the Democratic State ticket as Lieutenant Governor, Ray has taken the field early to secure a delegation from this district that would be favorable to his friend and patron, and against Tilden.

The name of Judge Theodore Miller, of this city, has been earnestly urged by his friends for the Court of Appeals nomination at the hands of the Democracy. His relations with Tilden are of the most cordial character, and it is supposed that any combination likely to be made by the Tilden party will favorably consider Judge Miller's claims. The situation of affairs here is further complicated by Ray's rumored secret opposition to Judge Miller. His reasons for this, it is stated, are that Judge Miller's name upon the State ticket would be fatal to Whitehouse's ambitions in the same direction. Senator Ray is assisted in this line of reasoning, and his championship of Whitehouse for the State ticket made more earnest by his desire to succeed the latter in the Congressional chair. Should the present Congressman from the Thirteenth District find favor in the eyes of the Democratic State Convention and obtain a place upon the ticket to be nominated at Syracuse, Ray, it is reported, would make a push for the Congressional nomination. With all these influences at work, and the party taking sides on the question, it will be readily understood to what a pitch feeling has run on the subject. The ward meetings, attended by tumult and confusion, were followed by a bolt, and, as a result, the Assembly District Convention held on Saturday last at Claverack had to decide between contesting delegations. By tactics familiar to those schooled in political chicanery Senator Ray was declared Chairman of the convention, although the vote was largely against him. Supported by a party who, though small in numbers, were ready to protect their leader and further his plans *vi et armis* if necessary, Mr. Ray was master of the situation. One whose exploits in pugilistic circles favorably commended him to the consideration of his confrères was in the same way called to the post of Secretary, and proved an able coadjutor. Notwithstanding the protests of the regular delegates, the Ray party insisted upon holding the offices surreptitiously obtained. At one time the outlook was a stormy one, and a collision seemed inevitable, but the good sense of Hon. R. E. Adrews, who headed the regular delegation, had the effect of preventing a collision. Under his advice a majority of the delegates withdrew and made out their ticket. The Ray faction did likewise, and both delegations will now have to fight the matter out before the Committee on Contested Seats at Syracuse.

Inasmuch as the delegates to the Democratic Congressional, Assembly, and County Conventions are already selected, the contest in relation to the regularity of delegates will be continued throughout the campaign, and will make itself felt at the polls. The Democratic portion of the community have taken sides on the subject, and the breach, already gaping, is daily becoming wider. The rival Democratic factions are filling the air with threats against each other, and the war of words thus inaugurated is being waged with relentless fury. This division in the ranks of the Democracy should inure to the benefit of the Republican Party, and if the leaders in the county are wise they will seize the golden opportunity. Under the present condition of things the Republicans, with judicious nominations, could elect not only the Congressional but the Assembly and county tickets as well.

LOCAL POLITICS.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER AS AN ACCUSER.

The politicians in the City Hall were excited yesterday over a report that Mayor Havemeyer was preparing a voluminous report containing charges against John Kelly. It was positively known that the accusations related to the bills presented by Mr. Kelly when Sheriff, and that the Mayor designed to show that they were extortionate. A short time ago, while Mr. Kelly was pressing the charges against the Mayor, transcripts of his bills were made and submitted to the latter, together with a statement that James Watson, the late County Auditor of Tammany Ring notoriety, had approved of them. The Mayor examined the figures and concluded that they would justify him in exposing Mr. Kelly's official conduct. He was, it is said, assisted in the work by Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury and others, who examined the items minutely. The Mayor found his position strengthened by the fact that Sheriff Conner's bills, which were almost similar, were rejected by Deputy Controller Earle, with the approval of Mr. Green, on the ground that they were excessive. He intended to have his charges read at the Democratic State Convention to-day, but he seems to have altered his intention about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. During the afternoon three of the Mayor's attachés were busily engaged in "manifolding" fragmentary pages of the document as they passed from the hands of the Mayor. There were many pauses between the work—which was suddenly interrupted at the time stated. At that hour Mr. Pelton, a nephew of Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, Mr. Kelly's Democratic candidate for Governor, called upon the Mayor, and after he had left, no more pages were sent to the clerks to copy. Before the Mayor left for his home he said that the document would probably not be ready for to-day's papers, and he instructed his clerks not to give out what he had written for publication. It is said that Mr. Kelly, who was made aware of the charges on Saturday, is preparing a reply showing that his bills were passed by the Board of Supervisors according to law.

THE NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Ninth Assembly District Young Men's Republican Association met last evening at Bleecker Buildings, Mr. James Jackson, Vice President, in the chair. There was a very large attendance, and a considerable amount of routine business was transacted. The bylaws were revised and amended, Committees on Finance, Resolutions, Membership, &c., appointed, and propositions for membership received from several persons. The regular business having been transacted, Mr. Richard M. Collard proposed a resolution, which was seconded by Mr. W. D. Greene and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The ability, fidelity, and efficiency with which Hon. Geo. B. Deane, Jr., discharged the duties of Representative from the Ninth Assembly District in the Legislature of 1874; his devotion to the interest of the Republican Party, his firm and decided resistance to all violations of the laws; his courteous and gentlemanly demeanor to all who had the necessity of calling upon him, entitle him to our cordial and heartfelt support; be it therefore

Resolved, That in view of the facts as set forth in the foregoing preamble that we the members of the Young Men's Republican Association of the Ninth Assembly District, do hereby renew our confidence in Hon. Mr. Deane, and again present his name as the choice of this association for nomination as Member of the Assembly, knowing that he will prove an acceptable and suitable candidate, and as such we hereby pledge him our undivided and hearty support.

Resolved, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the above resolution, a committee of nine members be appointed by the Chair, who are instructed to use all honorable means to consummate said object, and bring it to a successful termination."

In pursuance of the foregoing resolutions, the Chairman appointed Messrs. R. M. Collard, Edward Taylor, Robert Wright, James Lynch, Gilbert Jackson, Jacob Z. Romaine, William H. Case, and Hermann W. Meyer, a committee to promote the object of the resolutions. Mr. Collard reminded the members that the duly accredited representatives of the Republican Party would, during next week, nominate a State ticket, and the young men should be prepared to ratify the nominations at a "rousing" meeting. (Cheers.) The meeting then adjourned.

KINGS COUNTY NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Kings County National Democratic General Committee, of which Col. E. T. Wood is Chairman, met last evening at their rooms, No. 16 Court street. After some routine business had been transacted, the Chairman read an address to the tax-payers of the county, urging them to refuse their support during the campaign which is about to open to professional politicians. It also urged the necessity of forming ward organizations excluding politicians, and admitting to membership only those who had an interest in honest Municipal Government. Mr. William Halliday offered a resolution providing for the holding of County and City Conventions for the nomination of a separate ticket on the part of the National Democracy. The resolution also contained a clause appointing a committee of three to report on the first Tuesday in October to the General Committee a suitable time for holding ward primaries. It was further recommended that the said primaries be held in the second week in October, and the conventions on the 22d of the same month. Mr. Halliday's resolution was warmly debated for some time and finally laid over for one week. A committee of five to confer with other Democratic organizations was appointed, after which the meeting adjourned.

BUSINESS NOTES.

EFFECT OF THE WISCONSIN DECISION ON WALL STREET—THE ERIE AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROADS.

The chief topic of interest in Wall street yesterday was the probable decision of the Madison Court in regard to the railroad law. Opinions were about equally divided as to what would be the judgment of the Court. Nothing certain was known upon the subject, and the consequence was that the "Granger" stocks fluctuated up and down as the case might be according as the latest rumor was favorable or unfavorable. Toward noon a report was put in circulation to the effect that the court had decided that it had no jurisdiction, and instantly the North-western and St. Paul stocks responded, rising fully two per cent. within the space of half an hour. Subsequently the report in question was found to be untrue, and a corresponding decline in the stocks took place. It was noticeable, however, that even the certainty of an unfavorable decision did not affect the stocks of the railroads concerned as seriously as might have been expected. This doubtless arose from the impressions prevailing on "the street" that the question before the Wisconsin Court is to a certain extent a side issue, and that when the matter comes before the United States Supreme Court for final adjudication, the law will be declared unconstitutional. The fact that the announcement of the decision failed to demoralize the market, was generally commented upon and hailed as a certain sign of confidence and hopefulness.

The following notice from the Erie Railway Company was received yesterday at the Produce Exchange:

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, GENERAL FREIGHT OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1874.

From and after Sept. 21, free lighterage deliveries of grain in less than five car loads (from point of shipment) will cease. Thereafter all deliveries of lots less than five cars will be made from Jersey City. Small lots will not be aggregated to make five cars.

R. C. VILAS,
General Freight Agent.

Similar notices were received from the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

In a supplemental circular to the bondholders Messrs. Fisk & Hatch state that the length of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, including main line and sidings, is 465 miles. Since January the earnings of the road from passengers has been $297,674 98, and from freight $700,703 37.

On the 10th of last March, at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a committee was selected to investigate the affairs of the company. This committee has reported that the affairs of the company are in excellent condition, and that the property, even since the panic, has a value of $50,310,930 66 above all liabilities and claims upon it of every nature.

The second mortgage bondholders of the Montclair Railroad have submitted a proposition to the holders of the first mortgage bonds in which they offer to advance $600,000 for repairs, equipments, &c., if that sum be made a first lien upon the road.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Gov. Dix has completely recovered from his recent illness.

Louisa Wilson was committed by Justice Bixby yesterday for stealing a watch and chain from John Wints.

John Harper, the senior member of Harper & Brothers, is lying in a very critical condition at his residence in Fifth avenue.

Max Blackenstein was committed by Justice Bixby yesterday on a charge of stealing seven sovereigns from Robert Wharton.

An iron bridge is being thrown across Exchange place, to connect the Custom-house in the rear with Post's Building, which will soon be occupied by the Naval Office.

Dennis Leahy, on complaint of Officer Fields, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was held to answer by Judge Morgan, at Jefferson Market, yesterday.

The steam-ship Goethe of the Eagle line arrived here yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, making the passage from Hamburg, a distance of 3,580 miles, in but little more than eleven days.

Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday held Abraham Moulkin for trial, in default of $1,000 bail, on a charge of entering the premises of Mrs. Annetta Shafer, and stealing $10 worth of clothing.

Mary Neff, of No. 634 Eighth avenue, was committed by Judge Morgan, at Jefferson Market, yesterday, in default of $1,000 bail on complaint of Jane Lemoine, Union Hill, N. J., on a charge of stealing $36 worth of articles.

A meeting of the Seamen's Protective Association will be held at the Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to-day, at 3 o'clock. Addresses will be made by President Thoms, Hon. Horatio W. R. Hoelsen, Mr. Henry H. King, and others.

Peter Gilligan, aged sixty, employed as a tailor at the Institute for the Poor, at Seventieth street and Second avenue, while walking on the Harlem Railroad track, yesterday, at Sixty-third street and Fourth avenue, was struck by a locomotive and had his left leg broken.

Charles Stipsiz, of No. 53 Avenue A, was yesterday taken before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court, on complaint of Frances Bowers, of No. 187 Eldridge street, who accused him of having stolen a gold watch valued at $60. The prisoner was held to answer.

At the meeting of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute yesterday, interesting discussions took place on "Labor-saving Devices," "Middlemen," "Transplanting Fruit Trees," and kindred subjects, reports of which will be found in THE WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning.

The Patrons of Husbandry have adopted a badge to be worn as a distinguishing feature of the order. It is of gold, with a background of green enamel, upon which is a representation of a plow, and the inscription "P. of H." They may be obtained at the Patrons' Emporium, No. 432 Broome street.

Charles Emmel, a member of Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., was buried yesterday afternoon from his late residence, No. 207 East Fifteenth street. Rev. Mr. Frothingham preached the funeral service, and Company E, Lieut. Wilmot M. Dunning commanding, escorted the remains to Green-Wood Cemetery.

Fanny Kelly, imprisoned for disorderly conduct by Justice Flammer, and who had been brought before Judge Westbrook on a writ of habeas corpus on a motion for her discharge on the ground of irregularity, was yesterday remanded to prison. The Judge holds that the official return of the Judge that a regular examination and conviction of the prisoner had been had, is sufficient to overcome a mere formal denial on the part of the prisoner.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance in the City Treasury of $472,883 99, deposited in twelve city banks.

It is said the offal contract recently obtained by Swift & Co., at $23,000 per annum, has been sublet with a profit to the original contractors of $4,000.

The Aldermanic Committee on Ferry and Water Rights will meet in the Common Council Chamber on Thursday, to consider the Grand Street Ferry matter.

Since May 4 the ladies of the Flower Charity have distributed to the sick in the hospitals and at their homes 15,544 bouquets. The ladies also made donations of fruit and books.

During the 6 P. M. trip of the ferry-boat Baltic, yesterday, from New-York to this city, a man named John Lilley jumped overboard. He was rescued by Wm. Yeaton and Leonard Kilder, of the schooner Thomas Hicks.

Bernard Fox, aged seventy years, of Hicks street, near Huntington, fell off his cart last evening in King street. The wheels passed over his body and inflicted fatal injuries. Fox was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

Mayor Hunter has given his approval to the requisition made for repairs to five of the streets reported by the engineers of the Board of City Works to be in a dangerous condition. The Controller will issue certificates of indebtedness, upon which money will be raised to pay for the street repairing.

Wm. Alphonso Hill, who has been imprisoned for the past seven weeks on a charge of falsely representing to the Coney Island Railroad Company, when trying to obtain employment as a conductor, that he had never filled that position on any other road, was yesterday released by Judge Neilson. Hill's counsel showed that the prisoner had never actually obtained employment from the Coney Island Railroad Company, and that consequently there was no crime committed according to the new Employment act.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Republican County Convention for Richmond County will assemble at Schwalloff's Hotel, Clifton to-day, to choose delegates to the State Convention.

The Richmond County Police yesterday arrested twenty liquor-dealers and saloon-keepers in Edgewater Village, who were arraigned before Justice Kasaner at Stapleton, and Justice Hornfazer at Clifton, charged with violation of the Excise law in selling liquor without a license. The prisoners were all held on their own recognizances.

LONG ISLAND.

George Edwards, who gave his residence as Brooklyn, was arrested at Rockaway yesterday while playing three-card monte on the beach. He was taken to Jamaica and fined $10.

The fire in the woods near Brookhaven is still burning, but is now so far under control that no further danger is apprehended from it. The farmers have plowed entirely around it.

The new Methodist church in Jamaica, now nearly completed, will be dedicated on Thursday, the 15th of October. Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, of Brooklyn, will preach the dedicatory sermon.

The Italian Vincenzo Inamorata, suspected of the murder of his companion, Rocco Frederica, in Flushing, is still confined in the cells of the Town Hall awaiting the result of the Coroner's inquest. The evidence against him is so strong that there is little doubt of his being held to await the action of the Grand Jury. He bears a bad reputation among his acquaintances.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

David Scott, a milk man of Mount Vernon, who was struck by a locomotive while attempting to cross the track of the New-Haven Railroad Company, died yesterday.

In the case of Robert Ward and George Smith, charged with breaking into one of the freight cars of the Hudson River Railroad at Montrose, the jury were unable to agree, whereupon the prisoners were remanded for another trial.

NEW-JERSEY.

The long-continued drought has not affected the water supply of Jersey City and Newark.

Yesterday was the second day of the State Agricultural Fair at Waverley. There were some races in the afternoon.

A little child of James Gaab, residing at No. 96 Camden street, Newark, fell from a second-story window yesterday, but was not seriously injured.

The September term of the Essex County courts opened at Newark yesterday. Judge Depue referred to the case of Miss Fredericks, who is charged with infanticide.

Rev. Phœbe A. Hannaford was last night formally installed as Pastor of the First Universalist Church, Jersey City Heights. Rev. B. F. Bowles, of Philadelphia, preached the sermon.

Rev. J. B. Patterson, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, arrived from Europe yesterday morning, after an absence of three months. He was tendered a reception by his congregation last evening.

George Golden, a brakeman on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, was coupling cars at Annandale, Hunterdon County, on Saturday, when he was caught between the bumpers and so severely injured that he died soon afterward.

On Monday, Mary Wessig was convicted in the Hudson County Sessions of six charges of larceny. She showed previous good character, and escaped with a fine of $125 and costs. She paid the fine and was released. Yesterday morning she attempted to rob the money-drawer of Mr. Brandeis, on Washington street, Hoboken, and was taken into custody again.

The Jersey City Board of Works yesterday passed, over the Mayor's veto, the resolution providing for a conference between the Newark Aqueduct Board and the Jersey City authorities concerning the selection of a new water supply for the two cities.

The Fall term of the Somerset County Courts opened yesterday. The only matter of interest to come before the court is the case of Freeholder Corey, who is sued for money wrongfully got from the county. The Referee has submitted a report giving judgment for the county. Mr. Corey will appeal.

William Chesney, a foreman, engaged in Clark's thread factory, in Newark, sustained terrible injuries on Monday evening, having been caught in the belting and drawn up through a hole in the floor. His collar-bone was broken, the flesh was stripped from one of his arms, and he was severely bruised about the body. His injuries are thought to be fatal.

The body of the unknown man found floating at Bergen Point on Monday, was yesterday identified as that of Charles Lambert, of No. 48 Gold street. On Wednesday of last week Lambert and a friend residing in Stapleton, Staten Island, went out rowing in the Kill Von Kull. Their boat was run down by the Staten Island ferryboat Middletown, and both men were thrown into the water. Lambert was drowned, but his companion was saved.

ACCIDENT AT JONES WOOD.

A team of horses attached to a carriage owned by Lawrence Green, of Harrison and Fourth streets, Brooklyn, ran away from the front of the Colosseum at Jones Wood yesterday. The horses ran against Mrs. Mary Stockinger, aged thirty, of No. 348 East Forty-ninth street, who was standing near by with her child Catharine, aged three years, in her arms. Mrs. Stockinger was knocked down and severely bruised, and the child had her right arm broken.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

An unknown man, apparently about fifty years of age, fell into the basement of the premises No. 8 Spruce street, last evening, and was instantly killed. He was dressed in dark brown ribbed pantaloons and brown cap. His shirt was marked Geo. Wabey. The remains were removed to the Morgue for identification.

[Advertisement.]

THE KNOX TRIUMPH!—The last achievement of KNOX, the famous hatter, is his hat, and his Fall style of gentlemen's hats is the *ne plus ultra* of elegance. Make your purchases at No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel establishment, and thereby evince your good sense.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Spain, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. John Morgan Richards, Miss and Master Richards and two nurses, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. McCurdy, R. A. McCurdy, Jr., Miss McCurdy and maid, Miss Houghton, Dr. J. Edmonds, Rev. T. S. Pycott, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Marks and Miss Marks, Misses N. C. and M. T. Freeman, Rev. J. R. Davenport and Mrs. Davenport Miss Davenport and servant, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Atwater and Miss Atwater, Mrs. G. U. Read, Miss E. M. Surtzer, Mrs. J. C. McAndrew, Mrs. E. Davies, Miss M. Brigham, Mrs. C. H. Macomber, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. R. Shore and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Robson and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. F. Rucker, Mrs. C. Gooch, Mr. and Mrs. C. Buckley and Miss Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. U. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. T. Leech, T. Leech, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. Fogerty, Mr. and Mrs. H. Davenport, Mrs. Howden and two children, T. B. McDowell, Miss E. M. McDowell, Misses B. and G. Fletcher, J. Moore, J. Moore, Jr., Misses Cathrine and Julia Moore, Mr. and Mrs. C. Townsend, J. Elder, Mrs. E. Matthews, Masters F. and L. Thomas, L. Daly, Miss B Daly, Miss V. Prudhomme, Miss E. Howard, Miss E. Worts, Rev. and Mrs. T. Green, D. E. Seguin, T. Ashe, Mrs. C. E. Ashe, Rev. T. Peddie, Rev. G. Cooper, Rev. C. S. Richardson, W. W. Ince, A. Mayer, T. Slattery, J. H. Fretz, M. Politzer, A. T. Porter, J. Olmstead, E. Flagg, J. Taylor, J. H. Carroll, J. M. Arnold, C. L. Rehn, L. G. Marini, A. Hamerik, P. Walsh, C. J. Sigler, Jr., J. Du Val, R. H. Oram, S. H. Dunscomb, W. S. Dilks, J. Carroll, J. T. Stratton, Col. N. Adams, G. P. Hiltman.

In steam-ship City of Montreal, from Liverpool.—J. Lissner, J. B. Polk, Thos. Watson, Rev. Thos. H. Pattison, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Crow, Miss Mary D. Archer, Miss Cornish, Thos. Swift, Mrs. Landam, Mrs. Dawson, Rev. W. A. Young, David Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Walton, Mr. Simpson, F. Deis, Geo. W. Farr, Jr., E. Vernon, H. F. Hudson, E. Orton, Frank L. Clark, Jas. E. Clark, Dr. E. M. Willetts, Geo. S. May, Wm. Wynne, Major Foley, A. Principe, H. Way, Mr. and Mrs. B. Aspinwall, Miss H. Mollenhauer, Miss K. Farrell, Mrs. M. E. Allen, Mrs. M. Cann, Mrs. Ebbs, Mrs. M. C. Wells, Mrs. Breadon, Miss J. Breadon, S. Isaacs, Master N. Kahn, C. W. Ellis, Wm. T. Winchet, Mrs. J. B. Hall, Mrs. J. M. Farrer, S. H. Durgin, S. Little, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brehony, W. Nesbit, John Fish, Mrs. Rigby, Miss Fish, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Jourdan, Mrs. P. Morton, G. H. Smith, Mr. Simley, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Taylor, Mrs. E. Hasson, Mrs. Teresa Kirby, H. W. Rankin, W. M. Paul, D. Strunk, Dr. R. W. Dorsey, Mrs. Storey, Master Charles Storey, infant, and nurse, John Campbell, P. Murphy, John Watt, Thomas Smith, J. M. Kirby, Dr. Stockpool, Rev. P. F. Allen, Mr. Taylor, Dr. Lowell, James A. Hamilton, G. T. James, Mr. Creyke, J. Schmid, Mrs. Richardson, infant, and nurse, Mr. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. George Vallmer, S. Hancock, J. F. Conroy, Rev. J. W. Mitchell, M. McNamara, Joseph Bell, W. Haslehurst, Wm. Brenton, Charles Rembardt, M. Le Baron de Moldi, J. Polglase, J. Wiles, Mr. Somer, P. Perschin, D. Starcon, Mr. Toledo, Mr. Toledo, Jr., Mr. Cavanaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Fayrehr.

In steam-ship Goethe, from Hamburg.—John F. Iden, son and daughter, Ferdinand Schultheis and wife, Alberto Hachmack, A. Isaack, N. W. Nelson, wife and two children, Eduard Hagemann, J. M. Broomall, G. Siegel, Ferd. A. Lawdelle, Hermann Kindling, wife and child, Ferd. Rauchfuss, Miss Marie Reinicke, August Ringle, Miss Malwine Cohn, H. W. Hildebrandt and wife, Justus Lodtmann, Wilhelm Knappe, wife, and two children, Julius Eichberg, Henry Lookmüller and wife, Wilhelm Lüderitz, wife and child, O. Von Borries, H. L. Hinrichsen, Wilhelm Dortmann and wife, Fried. Jetter and daughter, Louis Neugass, wife, and six children, Miss Louise Kraft, Louis Neugass, Josef Reiling, David Oberndorf, Miss Johanna Kirschbaum, Miss Josephine Laufer, Josef Albert, Theodor Wrooklage, Otto Cornel, Henry Bopp, J. Zöllner, wife, and three children, Geo. A. Dölger and wife, Miss Louise Rothfuss, Abraham Sigel, Philip Stromberg, wife, and child, H. Von Todtenwarth, Aug. Kneuper, Mrs Agnes Lacroix, Isaac Isenberg and daughter, Philip Robinson, wife, and four children, Mrs. Josephine Pfab, Moritz Reiss, John Henry Leissler, Mrs. Elizabeth Zimmer and two children, John Mutzel, Frederick Hackerodt, Miss Augusta Hackerodt, Norbert Becker, Edward Rube, Miss Anna Jorgensen, Mrs. Margaret Z. Friedrich, son, and daughter, John Hilger, Hermann Frd. Ohlsen, wife, and child, Miss Christiane Knoblauch, Paul Dochtermann, P. Kellmer, wife, and three children, Henry Rowedder, Miss Amalie Medicus, Ernst Lodtmann.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—T. F. Chambers, Thos. Stone, Jr., Mrs. E. Witcher, Geo. R. Dunn, A. J. Baldwin, C. H. Wright, W. S. Thayer, M. H. Smith, R. H. Rowe.

In steam-ship Holland, from London.—Mr. and Mrs. Christholm, Mr. Sackrider, Miss Pingson, Miss Palleux, H Gunts.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:42 | Sun sets....6:07 | Moon sets...8:50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:11 | Gov. Island.12:00 | Hell Gate....1:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Cuba, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool, via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Belgic, (Br.,) Metcalfe, London, Eng., R. J. Cortis; Atlas, (Br.,) Hamilton, Jacmel, Curacoa, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; State of Virginia, (Br.,) Moodie, Glasgow, A. Baldwin & Co. Morro Castle, Morton, Havana, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Great Western, (Br.,) Windham, Bristol, Eng., E. R. Morgan's Sons; Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship Lancaster, Leland, South-west Pass for orders, H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Barks Sauaton, (Ital.,) Merillo, Cork, A. P. Agresta; Helene, (Norw.,) Anderson, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.; Actic, (Norw.,) Olsen, Genoa, Italy, Funch, Edye & Co.; Jupiter, (Germ.,) Leitke, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Harvest Moon, Riley, Beyrout, Syria, H. Meeney; Ruma, (Aus.,) Begna, Trieste, Austria, Slocovich & Co.; Flora, (Norw.,) Gogstad, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.; Bellatrix, (Ger.,) Kouse, Stettin, Tetens & Bockmann; Actic, (Norw.,) Olsen, Genoa, Italy, Funch, Edye & Co.; Jupiter, (Ger.,) Leitke, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Maud Poter, (Br.,) Wolfe, Port Medway, N. S., L. F. Brigham; Thomas Turrill, Thompson, Port Spain, L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Schrs. Astra, (Br.,) Haskins, St. Johns, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Ada Doane Nickerson, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; The Star, (Br.,) Clark, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Julia R. Floyd, Squires, Georgetown and Port Bluff, S. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Goethe, (Ger.,) Wilson, Hamburg Sept. 3, with mdse. and 282 passengers to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne. Experienced very heavy weather throughout the passage. Sept. 11, lat. 47 22 N., lon. 50 56 W., spoke ship Curin Mandell, (Norw.,) bound W.; 12th, lat. 45 N., lon. 55 17 W., ship showing letters S C K A, (Br.,) from Greenock to Quebec; 14th, 6 A. M., lat. 40 58 N., lon. 67 42 W., steamer Teutonia, hence 12th for Hamburg. Same date, 2 P. M., 110 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed a U. S. sloop-of-war, steering E.; same time, bark Dreadnaught, of Guernsey, steering S. W.

Steam-ship City of Montreal, (Br.,) Misehouse, Liverpool Sept 3, and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Sept. 11, lat. 42 08, lon. 51 30, passed steamer Samario, bound E.; 12th, off Nantucket light-ship, passed a United States steamer, steering E. S. E.

Steam ship Weybosset, Chester, Fernandina, Fla., via Port Royal, S. C., 4 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Herm Gelpcke.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah Sept. 12, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyer, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Martha, (Ger.,) Lewen, Bremen 64 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Sept. 7, lat. 40, lon. 64, had a hurricane, commencing at S. E., veering to N. W., lasting twelve hours; lost fore, main, and mizzen-top sails; split fore and main sails, sprung main-top mast. During the gale, Theodore Haest, chief officer, aged 35 years, native of Dantzic, fell from the fore-yard overboard and was drowned.

Bark F. Pirandello, (Ital.,) Tedero, Liverpool 52 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Silo, (Norw.,) Tellefsen, Rotterdam 38 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Sept. 7, lat. 42, lon. 60, had a severe hurricane, commencing at S. E., veering round to N. W., lasting 10 hours; lost and split sails. Aug. 27, lat. 48, lon. 50, passed several large icebergs. Sept. 9, lat. 42, lon. 62, passed a herm. brig, steering N. W., with the loss of mainmast and foretopgallant mast. The Silo is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Fornjot, (Norw.,) Mohlbach, Antwerp 37 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Brage, (Norw.,) Schwensen, Antwerp 47 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Vestfold, (Norw.,) Larsen, St. Nazaire 29 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Antonio M., (Ital.,) Mariana, Cork 49 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig L. W. Eaton, (of Miramichi, N. B.,) Burke, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with 250 tons plaster to Crandall Bros.—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Sline, (Aust.) Costantine, Siverno 56 ds., with mdse. to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar Aug. 1.

Schr. J. W. Scott, (Br.) Hatfield, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Mabel Thomas, Randal, Charleston 8 ds., with shooks to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Mary and Eliza, Hurst, Charleston 10 ds., with yellow-pine to the New-Haven Saw-mill Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. The M. and E. is bound to New-Haven.

Schr. N. H. Skinner, Thrasher, Dighton, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Port Chester, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Annie Chase, Terry, Orient.

Schr. Kate McLean, Wells, Stoneybrook.

Schr. S. A. Mount, Young, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. St. John, Parson, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Long, Providence.

Schr. Chas. E. Jackson, French, Providence.

Schr. Lunet, Hinds, Providence.

Schr. John Black, Lunt, Providence.

Schr. Fashion, Mills, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Zoe, Coombs, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Pocassett, Rackett, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Kate and Mary, Coggswell, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Carrie Woodburry, Woodburry, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. R. Leach, Pendleton, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Alleghania, Gray, Rockland, with lime to Jas. Haviland.

Schr. Sardinian, Holbrook, Rockland, with stone to order.

Schr. Saratoga, Mitchell, Gardnier, with lumber to order.

Schr. Olive Avery, Gott, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Keystone, Murvoy, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Conservative, Benson, Greytown, Nic., 40 ds., with hides, rubber, &c., to Strout Bros.—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Nellie Bowers, Spear, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Lewis Davis, Sterling, Matanzas 17 ds., with sugar to Young, Smith & Co.—Vessel to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. J. C. Marion, Hoey, Virginia.

Sloop M. J. Fershay, Homan, Virginia.

Schr. Nile, Metcalfe, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Lake, Rodgers, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Henry Means, (of Portland,) Carle, Pensacola 26 ds., with yellow-pine to Mowe, Cole & Benson, vessel to master; had light east winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Edna Harwood, (of Baltimore,) Davis, Port Royal, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores and lumber to Dollner Potter & Co., vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. S. A. Paine, (of Provincetown,) Cook, Jacmel 13 ds., with coffee and logwood to Kunhardt & Co., vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Scio, (of Eastport,) Smith, Windsor, S. C., 6 ds., with 250 tons plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Carrie, Bonnell, of and 6 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to G. Boardman, vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. I. J. Merritt, Custis, Virginia.

Schr. E. T. Smith, De Wall, Virginia.

Schr. Addie J. Shaw, Virginia.

Schr. J. H. Dusenberry, Hill, Virginia.

Schr. Minnesota, Phinney, Boston.

Schr. G. W. Baldwin, Kenniston, Boston.

Schr. John Rommell, Merrill, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. James Diverty, Hand, Pawtucket.

Schr. Electra Bailey, Smith, Salem, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Addie Todd, Todd, Fall River.

Schr. John Price, Crowell, Rockport, Me.

Schr. J. A. Kirkwood, Richardson, Virginia.

Schr. Albert Thomas, Taylor, Virginia.

Schr. L. A. Stetson, Reed, Virginia.

Sloop Edith Fowle, Birch, Charleston.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Belgic, for London; State of Virginia, for Glasgow; Great Western, for Bristol, E.; Atlas, for Hayti, &c.; Cleopatra, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c. Ship Inspector, for London. Bark Europa, for Bremen.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 15.—Arr. steamers Rebecca Clyde, from Wilmington, N. C.; S. J. Cochran, from Newbern, N. C.; Elizabeth, from New-York; Florence Franklin, from Philadelphia; barks St. Mary, from Callao; Mary Killam, from Montevideo; Anna, from Bremen; schrs. John F. Krantz, from Boston; Samuel Gilman, from Boston; John S. Manson, from Boston; Bill Stowe, from Boston; Freddie L. Porter, from Portsmouth, N. H.; George E. Thacher, from Wood's Hole; Jennie E. Simons, from New-York. At Quarantine—Brig Agnes Barton, from Havana.

Cld. steamers D. J. Foley, for Wilmington, N. C.; McClellan, for Providence; F. W. Brune, for New-York; William Whildin, for Philadelphia; bark Dido, for Londonderry; schrs. Eliza Christie, for St. Johns, P. R.; Sarah F. Bird, for New-Haven; J. Paine, for Boston.

Sld. brig Echo, for the West Indies.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—Arr. steamer Marathon, (Br.,) Garrett, from Liverpool; brig Star, Cook, from Pascagoula; schrs. Emeline, (Br.,) Chisholm, from Miragoane; Stars and Stripes, Griswold, from Inagua; Mary Haley, Haley, from Georgetown, D. C.; Samuel H. Sharp, Wells, from do.; Sophie Kranz, Purvere, from Alexandria; George S. Tarbell, Purvere, from do.; Hattie G. Dow, Nickerson, from Baltimore; Mattie E. Hiles, Smith, from do.; Fred. Walton, Rich, from do.; W. B. Herrick, Crowell, from do.; Plow Boy, Hallett, from Albany; J. S. Lamprey, Gould, from Elizabethport; Centurion, Blodgett, from Weehawken; Surprise, Seaman, from Hoboken.

Arr. schrs. Carrie Alice, Hall, from St. Marc; Mary E. Smith, Green, from Philadelphia; Charles E. Smith, Hanson, from do.; Pelma, Plunkett, from Elizabethport; Nathaniel Stevens, Haskill, from do.; A. Haynes, Smith, from Rondout; Saarbruck, Smith, from Weehawken; Ida A. Jayne, Jayne, from do.; James Barrett, Wickerson, from Port Johnson; Forest City, Johnson, from Hoboken.

Cld. steamers Linda, for Yarmouth, N. S.; George Appold, Taylor, for Baltimore; bark Edith Mary, (Br.,) Nairn, for Algoa Bay; brigs Falcon, Graves, for San Domingo; Minnie Abbie, Harding, for Galveston; schrs. B. F. Waite, for Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Sld. steamers Atlas and Linda.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 15.—Arr. bark Prince Oscar, from Belfast, in ballast, seeking.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 15.—Passed in, for Richmond, brig William Robinson, from Boston. Schrs. Agnes Rupler, from Philadelphia; J. J. Pharo, from New-York; Sue Townsend, and P. H. Beidger, from Rockport.

In the Roads, wind-bound—Brig Isis, from Richmond, for Trieste; schr. Addie Walton, for Rio Grande; barks Linda Stewart, from Baltimore, for Boston, and Robin; schrs. J. R. Clement, Lizzie Hayer, Carrie Hayer, Geo. E. Young, Maggie Howard, Henry Norwell, Royal Arch, Ellen M. Golden, Peter H. Crowell, Thos. G. Leonard, F. H. Adiome, Chas. Walcott, Moderator, Ella Matthews, Gen. Harris, Sarah J. Hoyt, Geo. H. Hoyt, W. H. Rutan, Mary Francis, B. Oliphin, Victoria, Aggie Piedmore, Ella Bowdure, Sandy Hook, Kate Hoyt, and others bound N.

GALVESTON, Sept. 15.—Arr. steamer City of Austin, from New-York.

Cld. steamer City of Waco, for New-York.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 15.—Passed in, steamer Vaderland, from Antwerp; Wyoming, from Savannah; Albemarle, from New-York, for Maurice River.

In the harbor, schrs. C. W. May and West Dennis, from Philadelphia, and A. F. Sampson, from Baltimore, all for Boston; also, B. D. May, from Rappahannock, for New-York, and coast wrecking schr. John Curtin, from New-York, for Chincoteague.

The ship Medea went to sea at 11 A. M., and brigs Loch Lamond and H. B. Jones were leaving at 3 P. M. About forty schrs. are in the harbor. The bark F. Rich, from Bremen, passed in last night. Wind, E. S. E.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Sept. 15.—Passed up, steam-ships Vaderland, from Antwerp; Wyoming, from Savannah; bark Fridsael, from Rotterdam; German bark F. Rick, from Bremen; schrs. Jonathan May, from Bath; Pavilion, from Bangor; Index, from Plymouth; Richard Peterson, from Boston; steam-ship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool; bark Ann Elizabeth, from Boston; schrs. H. B. McCauley, W. F. Garrison, and Wm. L. Abbott, from Boston; John S. Gilman, from Norfolk; also a foreign bark, unknown.

Passed down, bark Cronstadt, for London; United States steamer Mayflower, for Annapolis; ship Laurens, for Antwerp; brig Lilly, for Gibraltar; schrs. Sallie Mair, for Boston; Clara, for Danvers.

The schr. Electa Bailey, from Salem, passed up this afternoon. The United States steam light-house tender Violet and the schr. Wake, for Richmond, passed down this afternoon.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—Cld. brig Gussie, for Providence.

Arr. at the Passes yesterday, steamer Wilmington, from Baltimore.

Sld. bark Argus Eye.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 17.—Cld. bark Jupiter, for Bremen; schrs. Frank Leaming, for Portsmouth, N. H.; M. E. Graham, for Hallowell; Hope On, for Portland; James Allderdice and J. Clarke, for Fall River; Frank Atkins, John T. Lee, W. F. Phelps, D. Gifford, and E. & L. Martz, for Boston; Rebecca M. Smith and J. A. Garrison, for Charleston; Hattie Paige and Emma C. Babcock, for Cambridge; Caroline Young, for Cambridgeport; Almira Wooley, for Danversport; Peacedale, Narragansett, Philanthropist, Somerset, and Reading R. R. No. 47, for Norwich; Ashland, and T. C. Worrell, for Annapolis; W. J. McNaughton, for Richmond.

Arr., schrs. Express, Tilton, from Wilmington, N. C.; Albert L. Butler, from Boston; Gov. Burton, from Boston; Sallie E. Ludlam, from Marblehead; Joseph Allderdice, from Fall River; Agnes R. Bacon, from Portsmouth; bark Templar, from Antwerp; F. Peck, from Bremen; Fredsel, from Rotterdam, via New-York; schrs. Alex. Harding, from Saco; Index, from Wareham; J. H. Wainwright, from Mattapony River; Katie D. Turner, from Bull River; S. C. Callsta, from Deer Island.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Sld. for the United States: Metsola, Tuisco, Wild Hunter, Aurora, Gan Eden, Memento, Guiseppe Emanuel, Felice Bozzo, Ebenezer, Eros, and G. P. Sherwood.

Arr. out 14th inst., Conqueror, Toni C., Urano, and Memore.

15th, Belmont, Canessa Madre, and Roselle.

Also arr. out, Rosario, Doratea, Calcutta, and Resolucion.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 15.—The Cunard Line steam-ship China, Capt. Gill, from New-York Sept. 5 for Liverpool, arrived here at 8 A. M. this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 15.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Main, Capt. Leist, from New-York, Sept. 5, arr. here to-day and proceeded for Bremen.

LONDONDERRY, Sept. 16.—The Allan steam-ship Scandinavian, Capt. Smith, from Quebec, Sept. 4, for Liverpool, arr. here early this morning.

HAVANA, Sept. 15.—The steam-ship Columbus, from New-York, arr. this morning.

Bark Cardenas, from New-York, also arr. to-day.

STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN ST.,
UP STAIRS,
will sell for the next sixty days, at retail, a particular line of their extensive stock of
STERLING SILVER-WARE
OF A
SPECIAL MANUFACTURE,
AT MUCH
BELOW MARKET PRICES.

THE SIMONDS MANUFACTURING CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CULVER & SIMONDS' IMPROVED [illegible] AND
HOT-AIR FURNACES, ELEVATED [illegible]
RANGES, REGISTERS, VENTILATORS, [illegible]
NO. 50 CLIFF [illegible]
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CA[illegible]

THE GORHAM
ELECTRO PLATE
is the best Plated Ware in the world, possessing the elements of solidity, beauty, finish, and extreme durability, equally with pure Silver, and at one-quarter its price.

THE GORHAM
SOLID SILVER.
The largest and richest stock of BRIDAL GIFTS in the country. At retail by the
Gorham Company,
SILVERSMITHS,
No. 1 Bond St., near Broadway.

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.
TIFFANY & CO.,
Union Square.

TIFFANY & CO. invite an examination of the most extensive assortment of elegant Note and Letter Papers and Envelopes.

The facilities afforded by their houses in London and Paris enable them to present the novelties of those cities as soon as they appear there.

The importation of papers in bulk DIRECT FROM THE MILLS of England, Scotland, and France give them the advantages of the FIRST SELECTION and best price.

The recent purchase of improved machinery makes it possible for them to offer papers and envelopes of shapes not seen elsewhere, and to prepare individual styles for those who desire them.

Capable artists are prepared to execute heraldic devices, unique and original designs for Monograms, Ciphers, and other embossed headings, and skillful attention to finish them in correct and beautiful colors.

Paper and Cards for Wedding Invitations are specially prepared from new designs, securing a uniform texture and appearance in the various thicknesses required.

Mourning Paper and Envelopes of new patterns in stock, or prepared with borders of any width, to order.

Illuminated Menus, of unique design, on exhibition, and special devices, expressing individual ideas, furnished on application.

TOWN-MADE
CARRIAGES.
Our stock for Fall and Winter is now complete, embracing the newest designs in
LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, &c.,
exclusively of our own manufacture.
OUR PLAN OF BUSINESS, (UNIFORM QUALITY AND FIXED PRICES,) WHICH GAVE US A CONSTANTLY-INCREASING TRADE DURING THE EIGHTEEN YEARS WE WERE LOCATED IN BROOME ST., STILL GOVERNS OUR DEALINGS WITH CUSTOMERS, UNDER WHICH IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES ARE SECURED TO INEXPERIENCED BUYERS AND PARTIES ORDERING BY THE MAILS.
BREWSTER & CO. of Broome st.
FACTORY, BROADWAY AND 47TH ST.
Down-town Ware-rooms, 5th av.,
COR. 14TH ST.

CURTAIN MATERIALS
FURNITURE,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
GILT AND HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES,
Paper Hangings, Trimmings, &c.,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

French Clocks
and Bronzes.
NEW DESIGNS—NEW FINISH.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.
Alex. M. Hays & Co.,
IMPORTERS,
No. 23 Maiden Lane.

Bramhall, Dean & Co.,
Manufacturers of
COOKING AND HEATING APPARATUS,
No. 295 Water st.

PREPARE FOR COLD WEATHER.—J. J. Thomas, of the *Cultivator*, says: "We are able to report the result of seven years' trial with the [illegible] Furnace, and those who are about to [illegible] apparatus for next Winter's use will find [illegible] possess the following excellent qualities [illegible] simplicity, durability, and efficiency. [illegible] eight months on less than ten tons [illegible] are still good." [illegible]
Catalogue sent by request. [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 15.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 TO 11:30 A. M.

[illegible] ...116⅞
[illegible] ...12.117
[illegible] 10-40 ...110⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64 ...115⅛ | $2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68 ...117
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68 ...116⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, Sept. 15—P. M.

The Wall street markets have experienced a strange variety of conflicting influences to-day, in consequence of which there has been considerable eccentricity of movement on a [illegible] both wide in range and [illegible] however, [illegible] under the concentrated pressure brought to bear to-day, would have shown a fluctuating range of treble the range actually exhibited, and a great falling off at the close in prices as compared with the real results of the day's operations. As it is, the extreme range of fluctuation has been but 2⅛ in the Stock most pointedly assailed, and in the remainder of the market ⅛@⅞, while several favorite Stocks show an improvement of ¼@½ in yesterday's closing prices, among them being Erie, Harlem, Lake Shore, and New-Jersey Central. The Stock Exchange opened firm, and in the sales before the First Board there was a general advance of ⅛@⅝ ⅌ cent., Lake Shore and Union Pacific making the higher demonstration of strength, closely followed by North-western and Wabash, while Western Union and St. Paul each advanced ¼ ⅌ cent. At the Call the market was firm at the improved scale of prices, and a strong buying movement was inaugurated in Union Pacific, Western Union, Lake Shore, North-western, St. Paul, and Wabash. This early animation was productive of a further advance of ⅛@½ ⅌ cent., in the course of which North-western touched 38½, against 37¼ in the early transactions; St. Paul 34⅜, against 33⅝, and the Call closed with the whole list firm. The two last quoted stocks were specially affected by reports that the Supreme Court of Wisconsin was sitting at Madison, and that a decision was being rendered on the motion by the State for injunction to restrain these roads from violating the Railroad law of the Commonwealth. By some process of reasoning the "Street" felt disposed to believe the judgment of the court would be favorable to the companies, and evinced the liveliest disposition to buy. In the sales at the midday interregnum the speculation waned, but prices remained generally firm until near 1 o'clock, when, under the lead of the stocks in litigation, there ensued a reaction of ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. on advices from Madison that, as the reading of the court's opinion progressed, there was ground to believe the decision would be adverse to the corporations. The first sales at the Afternoon Call betrayed no weakness, however, but, if anything, a tendency to recovery, and once North-western touched 38⅜; St. Paul, 34⅜; Western Union, 80¼; Union Pacific, 34⅝; Wabash, 33¾; Lake Shore, 76½; and Pacific Mail, 48⅞. This was the zenith of the market, but its duration was brief, for almost immediately there was a sharp reaction, North-western dropping to 37⅛ and St. Paul to 33 on further unfavorable reports from Wisconsin. It was evident that there had been large long purchases of these stocks, and there was a rush to unload, in the effort to effect which the whole list was carried down ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent., Union Pacific, Erie, and Western Union being least shaken by the declension of the market. The final sales were marked by extreme excitement as the close of business approached, and it became apparent that the result of the litigation would not be obtained in time to effect any realization from its influence on the market. Many operators preferred to close their contracts at a present sacrifice rather than have them remain in abeyance over the night, and the whole list went off ⅛@⅞ at the close, North-western going down to 36¼, St. Paul to 32⅝, Wabash 32⅝, Lake Shore 75¾, Union Pacific 34, and Western Union 79⅝. The leading features of the volume of speculation for the day were Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Western Union, North-western, and St. Paul, and the sales reached nearly 200,000 shares. Shortly after business hours advices were received announcing a decision unfavorable to the companies. It is not generally conceded, however, that the present judicial judgment has any permanent import, as the proceeding was purely an interlocutory one, and the main question as to the constitutionality of the Potter law, which is now on the calendar of the United States Supreme Court, will, if decided in favor of the companies, carry this judgment with it. At present the companies are of course subjected to the Railroad laws of the State.

The Money market is without new feature, and call Loans were done freely at 2@3 ⅌ cent., closing at 2@2½; prime discounts, 5@7 ⅌ cent. Gold was dull at the opening price this morning, 109½, but the premium quickly advanced to 109⅝, and 109¾ on the reports of the Louisiana troubles. The highest point reached was 109⅞, momentarily only, and the closing price 109¾. The rates for Gold Loans were 1 ⅌ cent., and "flat" for borrowing. The Customs receipts to-day aggregated $481,000, and the Sub-Treasury disbursements were: for interest $40,000, and for bond redemption $19,000. The exports of Domestic Produce for the week ending to-day aggregated $4,591,531, a falling off of $1,316,467 from the value of last week's exports. Foreign Exchange has been a fraction firmer to-day, Banker's 60 days Sterling being quoted at $4 83½@$4 84 for actual business, and $4 85½@$4 86 for Short Sight. Government Bonds have been strong in sympathy with the advance in the Gold premium, and closed firm at improved quotations. The most important transaction was the sale of $350,000 new '65s registered, at 114½; coupons of '67 advanced from 116¾ to 117¼, and '62s from 112¼ to 112½. Railway Mortgages were active on dealings distributed over the whole list of favorite investments, Union Pacifics commanding the leading attention, with North-western Gold Bonds next in interest. Union Pacific, first, sold at 85¼; Land Grants advanced to 86½, and the new Sinking Funds to 74⅛, on large dealings. State Securities were quiet but firm; New-York State 5s of 1875, ex-interest, sold at 109⅝; Missouri Long Sixes at 93¾; South Carolina new Sixes at 6, and Connecticut Sixes at 103⅛. Bank Shares were strong but quiet.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Monday's final sales:

Closing Quotations—SEPT. 15.

	Friday.	Saturday
United States new 5s coup., '81	112	112⅛
U. S. 5-20s coup., '62	112¼	112½
U. S. 5-20s coup., '67	116¾	117¼
American Gold	109½	109¾
Bills on London, 60 days'	$4 83@$4 83½	$4 83½@$4 84
N. Y. Cen. & Hudson	104⅜	104¾
Chicago & Rock Island	101⅛	101
Pacific Mail	48¾	48⅜
St. Paul Common	33½	32⅝
St. Paul Preferred	53	52¼
Western Union	79⅞	79⅝
Union Pacific	34⅛	34
Lake Shore	75¼	75¾
Toledo & Wabash	32¾	32⅝
North-western Common	37¼	36⅜
North-western Preferred	55½	55¼
Del. & Lackawanna	109⅝	109
New-Jersey Central	104¾	105
Panama	113	112½
Erie	34⅝	34⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	24¾	24⅝
C., C. and Ind. Central	8⅝	8⅜
Harlem	126¾	127

The extreme range of prices in Stocks, and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104⅜	104⅛	3,600
Harlem	127	126½	140
Erie	35¼	34⅞	9,700
Morris & Essex	97	96¾	230
Lake Shore	76½	75¼	67,710
Wabash	33½	32½	10,100
North-western	38½	36¼	92,300
North-western Preferred	57	55¼	900
Rock Island	101⅝	100⅝	4,400
Missouri Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	18,030
Milwaukee & St. Paul Prf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring Mountain Coal	67½	67½	100
Union Pacific	34⅝	33⅞	32,575
St. Louis and Iron Mount	13	13	100
C., C. & I. C.	8⅞	8⅝	300
Hannibal and St. Joseph	24½	24½	100
Albany and Susquehanna	95	95	60
Ohio and Mississippi	25	24⅝	1,500
C., C., C. & I.	65	65	60
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	132½	132½	25
Western Union Telegraph	80¼	79½	26,695
Delaware & Hudson Canal	114¾	114½	28
Pacific Mail	48⅞	48¼	9,200
Quicksilver	35	34	860
Quicksilver Preferred	40¼	40	300
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	77½	77½	50
Total			193,648

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are the following:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency, 6s	117⅜	117⅝
6s, 1881, Registered	117½	118
6s, 1881, Coupons	118	118½
5-20s, 1862, Registered	112¼	112¾
5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112½	112¾
5-20s, 1864, Registered	114⅛	114½
5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115½	115¾
5-20s, 1865, Registered	114¾	115¼
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115	115½
5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116	116¼
5-20s, 1867, Registered	116⅜	116¾
5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117¼	117⅜
5-20s, 1868, Registered	116¾	117¼
5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117¼	117½
10-40s, Registered	110¾	111
10-40s, Coupons	111¼	111¾
5s, 1881, Registered	112⅛	112⅜
5s, 1881, Coupons	112⅛	112⅜
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	90½	90¾
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	82¾	83

The transactions for the day at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gold balances	$800,560
Currency balances	880,285
Gross clearances	14,826,000

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$62,113,887
Currency balances	2,873,729
Gold exchanges	5,002,982
Gold balances	1,167,616

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	39	N. Y. C. Bounty L.	107¼
Alabama 5s, '86	30	N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '74	108
Alabama 8s, '86	45	N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '75	108
Arkansas 6s, Fund.	12	N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '77	108
A. 7s, L. R. & F.S.is.	10	N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '78	108
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	10	N. Y. 6s, Gold R., '87	108
A.7s,L.R.P.B.& N.O.	10	N. Y. 6s, Gold C., '87	108
A. 7s, M., O. & R. R.	10	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '83	109
Ark. 7s, A. Cen. R.	10	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '91	109
California 7s	111	N. C. 6s, old, Jan. & Ju.	20
Connecticut 6s	103	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	20
Georgia 6s	72	N. C. N. C. R., J. & J.	40
Georgia 7s, new bs.	89	N. C. N. C. R., A. & O.	40
Georgia 7s, indorsed	80	N. C. N. C. R., coup. off Jan. & July	28
Georgia 7s, gold bs.	78		
Indiana 5s	101	N. C. N. C. R., coup. off April & Oct.	28
Ill. Coup. 6s, '77	100		
Ill. Coup. 6s, '79	100	N. C. n. bds., J. & J.	10
Ill. War Loan	102	N. C. S. Tax, Class 1.	5
Kentucky 6s	100	Ohio 6s, '81	103
Mich. 6s, '78-'79	102¼	Rhode Island 6s	103
Mich. 6s, '83	102¼	South Carolina 6s	25
Mich. 7s, '90	104	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	17
Mo. 6s, due in '74	99½	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	17
Mo. 6s, due in '75	98½	N. C. Non-Fund. bs.	6
Mo. 6s, due in '76	98	Tenn. 6s, old	75
Mo. 6s, due in '77	96½	Tenn. 6s, o., ex coup.	53
Mo. 6s, due in '78	92½	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	73
Mo. 6s, due in '89	93½	Texas 10 of '76	91
Fund. bs., due in '94	93½	Virginia 6s, old	28
L.bs., due '81 to '91, inc.	93⅛	Va. 6s, new bs., '66	28
H. & St. Jo., due '86	91	Va. 6s, Consol. bs.	52¼
H. & St. Jo., due '87	91	Va. 6s, Con. bs., 2d ser.	37
N. Y. R. Bounty L.	107¼		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs.	103	L. Shore Div. bds.	98
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs.	99	L. Shore C. C. 1st	98
Bos., H. & E. 1st	22½	L. Shore C. C. 2d	90
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s	67¼	L. Shore C. R. 2d	92
Ches. & O. 6s 1st	49	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902	99
Joliet & Chic. 1st	106	Mich. 1st 8s, '82 S. F.	111
St. L., J. & C. 1st	96¼	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	102
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st	110	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	95
Chic., R. I. & P.	105⅛	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	94
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n.	105	N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.	91½
Cen. R. of N. J. C. C.	100	N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub.	91½
Amer. D. I. bds.	100	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	107
M. & St. P. 1st 8s P. D.	104	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.	107
M. & S. P. 1st 7 3-10 P. D.	88	Hud. R. 7s 2d S. F., '85	105¼
M. & St. P. 1st La. C. D.	82	Har. 1st 7s C.	107
Mil. & St. P. 2d	60	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	90
Chic. & N. W. C. g. bs.	77⅜	Ohio & Miss. 2d C.	74
Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100	Cen. Pac. G bs.	90½
Gal. & Chic. 2d	99½	West. Pac. bs.	82¾
Chic. & Mil. 1st	91½	Union Pac. 1st bds.	85⅛
C., C., C. I. 1st 7s S. F.	103	Union Pac. L. G. 7s	86⅜
Del., L. & W. 1st	105	Union P. In. p. due	88¼
Morris & E. 1st	106½	Union Pac. S. F.	73¾
Morris & E. 2d	102	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	78¼
Morris & E., 1900	88	Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo.	100
Morris & E. C.	88	P., F. W. & C. 1st	104⅝
Morris & E. 7s of '71	97¾	Clev. & P. C. S. F.	98
Erie 1st Ext.	103	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	100½
Erie 2d 7s, '79	99½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	90
Erie 3d 7s, '83	97½	Col., C. & Ind. C. 2d	25
Erie 4th 7s, '80	100⅛	St. L. & I. M. 1st	84
Long Dock bds.	99¾	Alton & T. H. 1st	108
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	85	Alton. & T. H. 2d In.	72
H. & St. Jo. L. G.	100	Belle. & S. I. R. 1st, 8s	95
H. & St. Jo. 8s C.	73	T., P. & W., E. D.	80
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d	99½	T., P. & W., W. D.	72
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102	Tol., Peo. & W. C. 7s	48
Clev. & Tol. n. bds.	98	Tol. & W. 1st St. L. D.	70
Clev., P. & A. o. b.	99⅝	Tol. & Wab. 2d	69
Clev., P. & A. n. b.	98	Tol. & Wab. C. C.	45
Det., M. & T. bds.	97	Gt. West. 1st, '88	85
Buff. & Erie n. bds.	99	Gt. West. 2d, '93	66
Buff. & S. L. 7s	98	Laf., B. & Miss. 1st	71

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	148	Manhattan	150
American Exchange	112½	Mechanics'	135
B'k'rs & B'k'rs As.	75	Merchants'	118
Central National	98	Merch'ts' Exchange	106½
Chemical	1250	Metropolitan	128
City	300	Nassau	106
Continental	87½	New-York	122½
Corn Exchange	120	New-York County	200
First National	200	North America	90½
Fourth National	99	Pacific	165
Fulton	140	Park	137
Gallatin National	125	Peoples'	140
Gold Exchange	110	Phenix	100
Hanover	100	State of New-York	110
Imp'rs & Traders'	190	Union	139
Irving	127		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—SEPT. 15.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101¼	101½
City 6s, new	103¾	103⅞
Camden and Amboy	127	127½
Pennsylvania Central	53⅞	54
Reading	55¼	55⅜
Lehigh Valley	61⅛	61¼
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43
Philadelphia and Erie	12¾	13
Northern Central	32½	33
Lehigh Navigation	45½	45⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	96½	96¾

The Jefferson Insurance Company announces its regular semi-annual dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 111 Broadway.

The earnings of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway for the week ending Aug. 31, 1874, were $10,601 03, against $10,869 11 for the corresponding week of last year, being a decrease of only $268 08. The freight earnings were $4,896 39, and the passenger earnings $5,704 64.

The bondholders and creditors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad will be interested in a circular just issued by Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, supplementary to the circular of Aug. 1, in which are exhibited many and important details as to the company's present condition, prospects, capabilities, and intentions. This document is especially designed to answer all questions which might be suggested by the former pamphlet, and shows that about $10,000,000 first mortgage bonds have been already funded or negotiated for that purpose; three-fourths of the floating debt creditors have accepted the company's proposition for settlement, and nearly all the second mortgage bondholders have acquiesced in the terms offered. The circular can be obtained by application to Messrs. Fisk & Hatch.

The committee of seven appointed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's stockholders, March 10, 1874, to investigate the affairs of the corporation, have submitted a very exhaustive and satisfactory report, an abstract of which will be found in another column.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ PRODUCE BANK STOCK,
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD MASTIN,
No. 72 Broadway

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Sept. 15.—Cotton steady, moderate demand; Middling, 15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅛c.; net receipts, 1,123 bales; gross, 1,123 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,673 bales; sales, 830 bales; stock, 9,256 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 15.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; net receipts, 1,586 bales; gross, 1,599 bales; exports coastwise, 1,007 bales; sales, 365 bales; stock, 8,921 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 15.—Cotton—Demand moderate; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 750 bales; exports, coastwise, 288 bales; sales, 450 bales; stock, 5,849 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 15⅛c.; Good Ordinary, [illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pkgs.	5	Hides, No.	360
Brandy, pkgs.	7	Hides, bdls.	395
Broom-corn, bales	28	Leather, sides	44,183
Copper, bbls.	121	Spirits Turp., bbls.	757
Copper, bars	193	Crude Turp., bbls.	265
Cotton, bales	296	Tar, bbls.	88
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	50	Resin, bbls.	5,315
Eggs, bbls.	1,427	Oil-cake, pkgs.	600
Flour, bbls.	12,133	Pork, pkgs.	30
Wheat, bushels	126,113	Grease, pkgs.	11
Corn, bushels	17,000	Stearine, pkgs.	36
Oats, bushels	25,675	Butter, pkgs.	3,653
Malt, bushels	850	Cheese, pkgs.	9,691
Barley, bushels	2,000	Tallow, pkgs.	43
Grass-seed, bags	488	Starch, pkgs.	105
Beans, bbls.	159	Tea, pkgs.	23
Peas, bushels	150	Tobacco, hhds.	318
Meal, bbls.	200	Tobacco, pkgs.	711
Meal, bags	400	Wool, bales	189
Hemp, bales	60	Whisky, bbls.	661
Hops, bales	171	Wine, pkgs.	233

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Cuba, for Liverpool—32 bales Leather, 10 bales Hops, 19,303 bushels Wheat, 850 bxs. Cheese, 2 bxs. Sewing-machines, 115 bxs. Bacon, 5 tcs. Jowls, 200 bbls. Apples, 18 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark Bellatrix, for Stettin—3,718 bbls. Resin.

By the bark Flora, for Liverpool—2,115 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 200 bbls. Residuum.

By the brig Thos. Turall, for Port Spain—25 hhds. Oil-meal, 10 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 25 bbls. Pitch, 800 bbls. Flour, 84 bbls. Corn-meal, 500 bbls. Bread, 100 bbls. Pork, 100 bags Oats, 200 bags Corn, 75 bxs. Cheese, 300 pails Lard, 300 cases Kerosene, 350 Shooks.

By the steamer Great Western, for Bristol—341 bags Oil-cake, 157 bxs. Clocks, 547 pks. Butter, 43 bxs. Bacon, 2,010 bxs. Cheese, 21 sacks Beans, 779 sacks Oil-cake, 49,454 bushels Wheat, 3 hhds. Tobacco, 55 Oars, 600 bbls. Flour, 30 bbls. Pork, 100 bbls. Resin.

By the bark Jupiter, for Stettin—2,738 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Helene, for Liverpool—2,778 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Ruma, for Trieste—2,136 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 11,900 Mina, Parodi & Co.

By the bark Actie, for Genoa—3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Salvatore, for Cork—25,403 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Morro Castle, for Havana—2 pks. Leather, 150 tierces Lard, 350 bales Hay, 25 bxs. Bacon, 7 pks. Drugs, 40 bbls. Oil, 9 pks. Railroad Supplies, 54 pks. Machinery, 6 pks. Butter, 56 pks. Ink, 10 bbls. Glue, 31 tierces Ham, 1,014 Iron Bars, 940 bbls. Potatoes, 46 tcs. Provisions, 102 bxs. Apples, 200 bbls. Onions, 25 pks. Gin.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted ¼c. ⅌ lb. lower on a moderate movement. Offerings more urgent, especially of the poorer grades. Sales have been reported of 5,769 bags by the Swallow, here, on private terms; and 1,389 bags by the Glen Albyn, at Baltimore, at 17¾c., gold. And at auction, here, 3,492 bags Santos, by the Copernicus, were disposed of at 16⅞c.@18⅞c., averaging 17 17-100c. gold, ⅌ lb. Other kinds in moderate request within our range; 800 bags Maracaibo sold at 16c.@18c., gold, ⅌ lb. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 13¾c.@14c.; fair, 15½c.@15¾c.; good, 17c.@17¼c.; prime, 18½c.@18¾c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit. Rio, in job lots, 13¾c.@19½c., gold; Java, 22c. @27c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@19c.; Porto Rico, 16½c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@18½c.; Mexican, 16½c.@18c.; San Domingo, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@19c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 16c.@17c.; and Jamaica, 15c.@17c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet for early delivery, though prices have favored buyers. Sales, 811 bales, including 796 bales to spinners and 15 bales to speculators; new crop offering from dock at 3-16c. ⅌ lb. off quotations. There has been a good trade noted for forward delivery, opening 1-16c. ⅌ lb. lower, subsequently rallying to previous figures, but closing weaker than yesterday. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,800 bales, (of which 4,000 bales were last evening and 15,800 bales to-day,) and 1,900 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with September options closing at 15 21-32c.; October, 15 13-32c.; November, 15 13-32c.; December, 15½c.@15 17-32c.; January, 15 21-32c. @15 11-16c.; February, 15⅞c.@15 29-32c.; March, 16 3-16c.; April, 16 7-16c.@16 15-32c. The receipts of Cotton at this port to-day were 296 bales, including 17 bales from Wilmington, 1 bale from Albany, and 278 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 5,115 bales, and thus far this week 13,729 bales, against 7,313 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 35,197 bales, against 35,011 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain, 2,336 bales; to the Continent, — bales; stock in New-York, 40,879 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 100,566 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13½	13½
Good Ordinary	15	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	15¼	15⅜	15 13-16	15 13-16
Low Middling	16⅛	16	16¼	16¼
Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Good Middling	18⅛	18¼	18½	18½

EGGS—Have been in good demand at buoyant prices, ranging from 19c.@25c. for ordinary to extra choice, main call having been for stock available at from 20c. @22c. for fair to strictly prime.

FRUITS—In foreign dried there has been rather a better business generally. Sales have been reported of 1,900 bxs. Layer Raisins, in lots, at $3 15; 800 bxs. loose Muscatel do. on private terms, quoted at $3 80@$4; 400 cases Sardines, quarter bxs., within the range of 14¼c.@15¼c.; 40 cks. Turkey Prunes, at 10½c.@11c.; 300 bbls. Currants, 6c.@6¼c.; new do. held at 7c.; 2,000 bxs. new Valencia Raisins, at 11c.; 300 cases Citron at 31c.; 100 bags Brazil Nuts on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active, and generally held with firmness. The dealings in Shipping Extras have been unusually liberal, especially in the better qualities, and, in good part, for forward delivery. The main call has been for shipping stock, available at from $5 10@$5 50 for about standard to very good, chiefly at $5 30 @$5 50 for fair to very good, and for City-mill product at from $5 75@$6 ⅌ bbl. On this basis sales have been reported of 14,700 bbls. shipping stock, of which were 3,000 bbls. good Extra Western, September delivery, and 5,000 bbls. do., October, at $5 40@$5 45 ⅌ bbl. There has been more inquiry for Superfine stock at steady, with considerable purchases reported of the more desirable brands available at from $4 70@$4 90 ⅌ bbl., in good part for the Provinces. No. 2 Flour also attracts more attention at current rates. Trade and Family Extras have been in moderate request at previous prices. Holders of desirable grades of Flour have been less urgent in their offerings of stock. The arrivals have been fair. The sales since our last have been 23,650 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $4 50@$6; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 40@$4 10, chiefly at $3 75@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 30@$5, chiefly at $4 70@$4 90; inferior to very good Extra State at $5@$5 50, mainly at $5 15@$5 50; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 50@$6 25; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 50, chiefly within the range of $5 20@$5 50; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 50; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 25@$6; Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 35@$7 50; Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 35@$7 50; Western White Wheat Extras, $5 65@$8 15; St. Louis Extras, $5@$8; Extra Genesee, $6 75 @$7 75; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 45@$8 25, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher.... Southern Flour has been quoted steady, on a moderate business; offerings of desirable grades comparatively light. Sales have been reported since our last of 970 bbls., in lots, at $4 85@$6 75 for very poor to choice Shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 75@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra, ⅌ bbl....Canada Flour continues quite dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been more sought after and quoted firmer within the range of from $4 30@$5 60 for Fine to choice Superfine; sales, 480 bbls., chiefly at $5 20@$5 60 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been moderately active within the range of from $4 15@$4 75 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, $4 20@$4 50 for Jersey, $4 75 for Golden Ear, and $5 10@$5 25 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 800 bbls., in lots, including 250 bbls. Golden Ear at $4 75 ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal, in sacks, $1 70@$2 05 ⅌ 100 lbs....Oat-meal quiet at $7@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered more freely, and has been generally quoted about 1c. a bushel lower, closing heavily on comparatively moderate dealings, mostly for export. Prime old Milwaukee stock was exceptionally firm, owing to scarcity. The lower grades of Spring, as well as ungraded samples, were rather difficult to place at even the reduced figures, buyers claiming further concessions. Winter Wheat generally has attracted less attention from shippers as well as from millers, and prices have been quoted weaker, closing in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 177,000 bushels, at $1 25@$1 32 for poor to very choice No. 1 Spring, car stock; $1 22@$1 25½ for inferior to strictly prime old No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 22 for No. 2 Minnesota Spring; $1 17@$1 18 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 17@$1 18½ for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, chiefly at $1 18@$1 18½ for boat-loads, closing tamely at $1 18 for prime, afloat; $1 15@$1 18 for poor to very choice old No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 15 for fair old do., in store; $1 12@$1 15 for No. 3 Spring; $1 13 @$1 27 for ungraded Spring; $1 18 for old White Spring; $1 18@$1 23 for new Red Western, chiefly at $1 22@$1 23 for stock afloat; $1 23@$1 27 for about fair to choice new Amber Western; $1 25@$1 40 for new White Western ⅌ bushel....Corn has been rather steadier in price, on lighter offerings and a good demand for export and home trade purposes, closing firmly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 158,000 bushels, at 94c.@96c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 95½c. for prime, and 96c. for choice, afloat; 96c.@96½c. for Yellow Western, and 96c.@97 for White Western. And for forward delivery, of prime Mixed Western, 20,000 bushels, October options, at 95c. ⅌ bushel....Rye quiet, but held more firmly, within the range of 92c.@$1 for new and old; small lots sold within the range....Barley in some demand, and rather stronger in bidding; 3,000 bushels six-rowed State, new crop, reported sold at $1 25 ⅌ bushel....Barley Malt quiet at about former prices; sales reported of 4,200 bushels Western four-rowed State and Canada, within the range of $1 35@$1 50 ⅌ bushel....Oats have been quoted lower and in rather slack demand, closing irregularly. Toledo stock not in much favor with buyers; sales have been reported since our last of 47,000 bushels, at 60c.@64c. for poor to prime new Mixed Western, chiefly at 63c.@64c. for Chicago and 60c.@62c. for Toledo, and 60c.@65c. for new White Western, the inside price for Stained....Feed in moderate request, and quoted at from $21@$33 ⅌ ton....Hay and Straw quoted steady on moderate dealings.

GUNNY-BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in limited demand since our last, at unchanged rates. We quote: Bags at 11¾c.@12c.; Calcutta Bagging at 10¼c.@10½c.; Domestic Bagging at 14c.@14½c.

HEMP—A very limited inquiry is noted for most kinds, at former prices. Sales, 400 bales Jute Butts at 2 11-16c., currency, ⅌ lb. We quote: American Hemp at $140@$150 for undressed, and $220@$300 for dressed, ⅌ ton; Manila, 8c.@9½c.; Sisal, 6¾c., gold; Jute, 3¼c.@5½c., gold; Jute Butts, 2⅝c.@2 11-16c., currency, ⅌ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been held firmly on a more active demand. Sales, 5,000 Orinoco at 25c., gold, 60 days; 2,500 Central American, 22½c., do., 60 days; 1,525 Madagascar, 15½c., currency; 300 Dry Montevideo, 200 Dry Campeachy, 360 Laguayra, on private terms; 700 Extra Rios at 26c., gold; 1,000 Montevideo, water damaged; 345 Wet-salted California, and 435 Wet-salted Texas, on private terms.

LATHS—Eastern quoted down to $1 50@$1 65; sales, 2,500,000, within the range.

METALS—There has been a fair inquiry noted for Ingot Copper at steady rates, with sales reported of 300,000 lbs. at 21c.@21¼c. New Sheathing quoted at 30c. @31c.; Old, 16c.@18c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 22c. @23c....Scotch Pig-iron has been scarce and stiffly held, but has been very quiet. American Pig-iron has been in rather more request, but at low prices. Sales have been reported of 900 tons No. 1 Extra Thomas at $30, and 200 tons No. 1 Extra Crane at $30 ⅌ ton. Other kinds quoted: [illegible] @$75; Russia Sheet Iron at 15½c.@16c. gold....Pig-lead has been in limited demand, with ordinary foreign quoted at $6 50@$6 62½, and American at $5 70@$5 75, gold; Bar at 7¾c.; Sheet and Pipe at 7¾c....Spelter has been slow of sale on the basis of 6⅝c.@6¾c., gold, for foreign, and 6¾c.@10½c. for Domestic....Pig-tin has been inactive since our last, with Straits quoted at 21½c.@22c., gold; English at 20½c., gold; Banca at 25c., gold....Tin-plates have been held rather more firmly, but have been without movement of importance. We quote I. C. Charcoal at $9 75@$10; I. C. Coke, $7 50@$8; Charcoal Terne at $8 50@$9; Coke Terne, $6 25@7 25....Zinc inactive 8½c.@8¾c., gold.

MOLASSES—The market has been quiet, but quoted firm for all desirable qualities, which have been offering reservedly. No further arrivals have been reported. In addition to the sales mentioned in our last 107 hhds. Cardenas have been disposed of for shipment to Canada at 37c., and 25 hhds. Arroyo have been purchased for jobbing purposes on private terms. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) at 41½c.; Grocery do. at 40c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 36c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 42c.@68c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 44c.@47c.; Demerara, 38c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 76c.@84c., the latter for very fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been fair active at full previous prices, with sales reported of 2,400 bbls. Strained, part at $2 25; 200 bbls. Good Strained at $2 30; 500 bbls. No. 1 at $4 37½; 60 bbls. Opaque at $4 50 ⅌ 280 lbs....Tar dull and lower; 100 bbls. Washington reported sold at $2 50 ⅌ bbl....City Pitch nominal at $2 50 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine very quiet at 33½c. ⅌ gallon; sales 83 bbls.

OILS—Crude Whale has been in active demand for manufacturing, at firm prices, with sales reported at New-Bedford of 2,650 bbls. Northern, chiefly at 60c., and 1,000 bbls. Humpback at 55c. Stock estimated at 12,500 bbls. Crude Sperm has been in good request at full rates, with sales reported at New-Bedford of 1,800 bbls. for manufacturing, and 500 bbls. for export on the basis of $1 60 ⅌ gallon. Refined Whale and Sperm have been moderately sought after, at steady figures. Linseed has been in less demand, and weak in price. Lard and Cotton-seed Oils have attracted more attention. Menhaden in some request. Other kinds quiet. We quote: Crude Whale, 55c.@62c.; Unbleached Whale, 65c.@68c.; Bleached Whale, 67c.@70c.; Crude Sperm, $1 60@$1 62; Unbleached Sperm, $1 70@$1 80; Bleached do., $1 75@$1 85; Lard-oil, $1 02½ @$1 20; Red Oil, 55c.; Saponified do. at 58c.@60c.; Linseed-oil from 81c.@83c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 22½@$1 25, in casks and bbls.; Menhaden, 35c. @36c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 45c.@47c.; Yellow do. at 55c.@60c.; White do., 67c.@72c.; Palm-oil, 8c.@8¼c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been purchased to the extent of 1,000 bbls., in bulk, at 4⅞c.; market rather weaker....Refined dull here at 11⅞c.@12c....At Philadelphia 9,000 bbls. late September deliveries reported sold at 11¾c.@11 13-16c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 17c....City Naphtha at 10¼c.@10½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been further advanced sharply, on an active demand, chiefly speculative, though in part for shipment. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 1,300 bbls. at $23 50@$24 25, closing at $24 bid and $24 12½@$24 25 asked. And for forward delivery 1,000 bbls. September at $23 70@$24; closing with $24 asked; 3,000 bbls. buyer September at $24; 1,000 bbls. October option at $24; 250 bbls. buyer to Oct. 1 at $23 80, closing with $24 as the current asking price. Prime Mess scarce and held at $23....Dressed Hogs in better demand, with corn-fed quoted at 9½c.@9⅞c., and grass-fed at 9¼c. ⅌ lb.... Cut-meats have been more sought after at stronger prices; sales, 2,500 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, chiefly at 8½c.; 600 Smoked Shoulders at 9¼c.@9½c.; 1,200 Pickled Hams at 13c.@13¾c.; 1,500 Smoked Hams at 15c.@15½c.; 27,000 lbs. Rio Bellies at 12c. Also, 1,500 bxs. Backs, Boston deliveries, in November, December, and January, on private terms....Bacon firm and in fair request, with sales reported of 130 bxs. City Long Clear at 13c.; 1,500 lbs. do., in bulk, at 12¾c. And for December delivery, 250 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 10¼c....Lard has been again quoted higher, on a fairly active market. The demand has been mostly on speculative account. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 1,550 tcs. Western Steam at 14¾c., 150 tcs. City at 14¼c., and 175 tcs. No. 1 City at 14c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,500 tcs., September option, at 14¾c.@14⅞c., closing at 14⅞c.; 500 tcs., October, at 14⅞c.; 1,500 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 12¼c.@12⅜c., closing at 12⅜c.; 500 tcs., seller six months, at 12¼c., and 500 tcs., first half of January, at 12⅜c....Beef steady and in some request. We quote job lots at from $12@$13 50 for Plain Mess, $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess, $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess, $22@$23 for India Mess, $24@$25 for Extra do., ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams, $26 for best Sugar-cured Western....Butter steady. Cheese rather firmer; demand moderate.

RICE—Quiet at yesterday's quotations; 500 bags Rangoon, in bond, sold at $2 75, gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Generally quiet at unchanged rates. Of Canary, 100 bags Sicily sold on private terms.

SPICES—Have been in moderately active request since our last, with Mace quoted at $1 18@$1 25 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 12½@$1 15; Cassia, 23c.@23½c.; Cloves at 43½c.@44c.; East India Pepper at 22c.@22½c.; White Pepper at 26c.@27½c.; Piamento at 12½c.@12¾c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12c., ⅌ lb., gold.

SUGARS—A brisk business has been transacted in Raw Sugars, chiefly on refining account, with Muscovado quoted strong at former figures and Centrifugal about ⅛c. ⅌ lb. higher, the general market closing buoyantly. Sales have been made to-day of 4,981 hhds., 2,002 bxs., and 3,187 bags, including 1,050 bxs. Centrifugal at 9¼c.; 169 hhds. do. at 9 5-16c.@9⅜c.; 260 hhds. and 100 bxs. do. at 9½c.; 290 bxs. do. at 3 5-16c.; 690 hhds. do. at 9½c.; 200 bxs. do. at 9⅜c.; 260 hhds. good fair refining Cuba at 8⅜c.; 450 hhds. prime do. do. at 8⅝c.; 866 hhds. good fair to about scant good do. do. at 8⅜c.@8 7-16c.; 739 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 7⅞c.@8⅜c., nearly all at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; 334 hhds. Guadaloupe at 7⅝c.; 1,412 boxes Clayed at 8⅝c.; 135 hhds. Molasses at 7⅝c.@8c.; 28 hhds. do. at 7¾c., and 3,189 bags Pernambuco at 8¼c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair Refining strong at 8¼c.; good do., 8⅜c.; prime do., 8⅝c.; fair to very choice Grocery at 8⅝c.@9½c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅞c.@9c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¾c.@9⅝c.; Manila bags, 7½c.@8¼c.; Molasses Sugar, 7¼c.@8¼c.; Melado, 5c.@6¾c. Refined Sugars have been quite active at higher prices, with Crushed quoted at 11⅛c., Powdered at 11⅛c., Granulated at 11⅛c., A's at 10¼c.@10¾c., and Yellow at 9c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Has been in more demand and quoted firmer: sales equal to 245,000 lbs., about fair to strictly prime, within the range of 8⅛c.@8 9-16c. ⅌ lb. ....Stearine much cheaper, with sales reported of 15,000 lbs. prime City, in hhds., at 16¾c., a small lot of very fancy do at 18c., and 100 tcs. Western at 16c.; quoted at 16c.@16¼c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been more active, and quoted steady, with sales reported of 1,700 half chests and 1,300 bxs. Green, 850 half-chest Japan, 1,000 half-chests Oolong, and 200 half-chests Souchong within the previous range.

TOBACCO—Kentucky Leaf has been again quite active and strong in price; demand mainly speculative. Other kinds in fair request and firm. Sales since our last 1,500 hhds. Kentucky at 8½c.@20c.; 60 cases 1873 Connecticut Seed Leaf at 37c.; 136 cases 1873 Pennsylvania, on private terms; 61 cases 1871 do., at 12c., 117 cases 1873 Wisconsin at 9c.; 200 cases sundry growths at 5c.@35c.; and 200 bales Havana, in lots, at 75c.@$1 ⅌ lb. Manufactured in good demand and firm.

WHISKY—More active at $1 05 ⅌ gallon; sales, 400 bbls., in lots.

WOOL.—The demand, though less urgent than toward the close of last week, has been quite active on a firm basis as to prices, running mainly on Western Fleece, unwashed and scoured stock, domestic pulled, which is arriving rather more freely, California Spring, and Texas. Manufacturers are the principal buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of equal to 312,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, in lots, at 48c.@56½c.; 31,000 lbs. unwashed stock at 27½c.@38c.; 11,000 lbs. washed at 55c.@60c.; 22,000 lbs. Scoured at 75c.@$1 05; 4,500 lbs. Black Pulled at 40c.; 30,000 lbs. Georgia and Kansas, and 100 bales Donskoi on private terms; 127 pks. and 28,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at 34c.@50c.; 3,000 lbs. Nevada at 34c.; 36,000 lbs. Oregon at 35c.@42½c.; 192 pks and 39,000 lbs. Lambs' Pulled at 42c.@51½c.; 654 bales and 107,000 lbs. California Spring at 22½c.@37½c.; 11 bales California Fall, new clip, at 26½c., (quoted at San Francisco at 21c. for fair average;) 4 bales California Bucks at 20c.; 624,000 lbs. Texas at 22c.@36c.; 91 bales Australian, part at 52½c.; 235 bales Cape, at 35¾c.@37c., and 12,000 lbs. Noils at 45c.@48c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS.—There has been a fair business reported in the way of Grain freights on berth, chiefly by steam, for Liverpool, at rather easier rates, and for London and Glasgow at somewhat steadier figures. Apart from which the offerings of produce have been generally very moderate for British ports, and extremely limited for the Continental ports, at irregular quotations. The Cotton movement has been very light. In the way of charters there has not been much activity, and rates have been without quotable improvement. Vessels suited to the Petroleum, Grain, and Lumber trades have been in moderate request....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 370 bales Cotton, in lots, at ⅜d. ⅌ lb.; 40,000 bushels Grain at 4¼d.@4¾d.; 16,000 bushels Wheat at 4¾d. ⅌ bushel; 100 bxs. Bacon at 22s. 6d.; 1,700 bxs. Cheese, mostly at 25s.; 600 hhds. Tobacco at 22s. 6d.; 200 bbls. Apples on private terms; 200 tons Oil-cake at 16s. 6d., and 1,200 bbls. Resin at 2s. ⅌ 280 lbs. Also, a British bark, 389 tons, with Sugar and Hemp, reported from Cuba, at 70s. and 95s., with option of London....For London, by steam, 40,000 bushels Wheat at 6d. ⅌ bushel....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat, reported at 6½d. ⅌ bushel....For Bristol, by steam, 550 pks. Provisions on private terms....For Cardiff, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, reported at 5¾d. ⅌ bushel....For Belfast or Dublin, an Italian bark, 447 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain, reported at 4s. 4½d. ⅌ quarter....For Waterford, an Austrian bark, 588 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 4s. 3d. ⅌ quarter....For an Irish port, east coast direct, a German bark, 397 tons, hence, with about 2,800 quarters Grain, (half of cargo in bags,) at 4s. 9d. ⅌ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 434 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain at 5s. ⅌ quarter....For Bremen, a Norwegian bark, 594 tons, hence, with about 3,800 bbls. Naphtha, reported at 4s. ⅌ bbl....For Rotterdam, by steam, about 5,000 bushels Grain (to fill up) at 7d. ⅌ bushel....For ports on the Adriatic, an Austrian bark, 585 tons, hence, with equal to about 18,000 cases Petroleum, on private terms....For the north side of Cuba, a British bark, 535 tons, with Coal, from Pictou, at $4 ⅌ ton; and for the River Platte, with Lumber, from Pensacola or Pascagoula, at $22 and primage....For the River Platte, a British bark, 500 tons, (now at Pictou,) with Lumber, from Pascagoula, at $23 and primage....For New-York, a British bark, 372 tons, and an American bark, 509 tons, with general cargo, reported from Singapore, at 50s.@60s.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring, $1 04; No. 2 do., 98c., cash; 96½c., September; 94¼c., October; No. 3 do., 91c.; Rejected, 90c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 76½c., cash; 75¾c., September; 74c., October; High Mixed, 77¼c.@78c.; Rejected 74½c.@75c. Oats steady; No. 2 sold at 48c., cash; 47⅝c., September; 45¾c., October; Rejected, 46c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 2 sold at 82c. Barley active and higher; No. 2 Spring, 97c.@$1, cash or September; No. 3 do., 82c.@83c. Pork in good demand and higher at $24 50, cash; $18, seller all the year. Lard active and higher; 14⅞c., cash; 11¾c., seller all the year. Bulk Meats active and higher; Shoulders, 9½c., cash and buyer September; Short Rib Middles, 13¾c. Whisky in fair demand and lower at $1. Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 3¼c.@3½. In open board this afternoon Wheat closed steady at 96½c., cash and September; 94¼c., October. Corn quiet at 76¼c., cash and September; 74¼c., October. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 125,000 bushels Corn, 55,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 14,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 88,000 bushels Wheat, 63,000 bushels Corn, 60,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last Twenty-four Hours—Flour, 6,200 bbls.; Wheat, 328,001 bushels; Corn, 392,510 bushels; Oats, 61,931 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 132,560 bushels; Corn, 164,905 bushels. There were no Rail Exports. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9c.; Oats, 6c. Flour steady; sales of 1,000 bbls. on the following range: Western Spring, [illegible]; Bakers', $7@$7 50; White, $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $6 75@$7 25. Wheat quiet; sales of 5,000 bushels No. 1 Red Winter at $1 19; 2,000 bushels Chicago Spring, No. 2, at $1 08; choice lots White Winter at $1 30; [illegible] bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 10. Corn—Sales of 100,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 84c.@84½c., closing with 84c. offered. Oats scarce and lower; sales of No. 2 Chicago at 60c. Rye nominal at 90c. Barley—[illegible]; Canada, [illegible]; Western, [illegible]. Other articles unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 15.—[illegible] Corn firm; no sales. Rye steady; receipts light. Oats in moderate demand; one car No. 1 Western at 63c.; one car No. 2 at 62c.; one car No. 2 Mixed Western at 63c., and one car No. 2 White State at 64c. Barley quiet. Malt steady.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged; improved demand for low and medium grades. Wheat firmer; some sales higher; No. 3 Fall, $1 08@$1 08½; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 17½. Corn active and higher; sales No. 2 Mixed in large lots at 79c.@80c.; car lots, 82c. Oats active and higher; No. 2 sold at 50½c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye inactive at 95c. Whisky firm at $1 02. Pork higher at $25. Bacon strong and advancing; Shoulders, 11c., cash; 11½c.@11¾c. buyer November; Clear Rib Sides, 15¾c.; Clear Sides, 16c.@16¼c. Lard active for future sales; all sales private. Live Hogs firm; Stockers, $3 50@$5 for light, $5 25@$5 50 for heavy; Yorkers and Bacon, $5 75@$6 50; Butchers', $6 75@$7 50. Cattle in good demand for shipping grades; supply light; Inferior to Common of all classes, $1 25@$2 50; good to choice Texans, $3@$4; fair to choice native Steers, $3 25@$6. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,500 Hogs, 1,000 Cattle. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.—Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 26 for No. 1 Red Western; $1 24@$1 25 for No. 2 do.; $1 15 for Rejected do.; $1 23@$1 25 for Amber Western; $1 20@$1 30 for White Western; other grades unchanged. Corn firm for Southern; at 98c.@$1 for White Southern; 93c. for Yellow do.; Mixed Western weak at 90c.@91c. Oats a shade firmer and fairly active at 60c.@62c. for Southern; 58c.@60c. for Western Mixed; 61c.@62c. for White Western. Rye unchanged. Hay unchanged. Mess Pork sold at $23 50@$24 00. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14c.@14¼c. Bacon strong and higher; Shoulders, 10¾c.@11c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¼c.@15½c. Hams dull at 14c.@16c. Lard sold at 15c. for Refined. Western Butter quiet and steady at 26c.@27c. Coffee unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky—Western held at $1 06; City offered at $1 05.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—Butter firm; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 33c.@35c.; Western do., 28c.@30c.; do. fair to good, 23c.@25c.; common, 20c.@22c. Cheese firm; New-York State fancy, 14¼c. @14½c.; do. prime, 13½c.@14c.; Western Reserve prime, 12½c.@13½c.; half skims, 10c.@11c. Eggs steady at 24c. for Pennsylvania; 22c. for Western. Clover-seed active at $11 for old and new. Flour dull; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio Family Extra, $5 75@$6 25. Wheat quiet and steady at $1 18@$1 23 for Red; $1 25@$1 28 for Amber; $1 40@$1 45 for White. Rye nominally 95c.@96c. Corn quiet and weak at 95c. for Yellow; 94c.@95c. for Mixed Western. Oats quiet and weak at 66c. for White; 63c.@64c. for Mixed. Barley—Canada, $1 35. Barley-malt nominally, $1 35 @$1 65. Petroleum steady at 11⅞c.@12c. for Refined; Crude nominal. Whisky sold at $1 06.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,800 bbls. Wheat dull; sales two cars New No. 1 White Michigan at $1 28; two cars Extra do. at $1 34; two cars Old No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 23. Corn unchanged; sales 1,800 bushels at 89c. Barley quiet. Corn-meal, $36 for Bolted, $35 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $30 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 34c. The amount of Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tidewater yesterday noon, comprising shipments from the former for thirteen days, and the latter for nine days, was $2,-026,000 bushels of Wheat, 1,033,000 bushels Corn, and 103,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 15.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 05@$1 10; White, $1 10@$1 20. Corn steady at 80c.@82c. Oats steady at 48c.@53c. Rye firm at 97c. Barley in good demand for Fall at $1 25@$1 30. Butter easier but not quotably lower. Pork firm; stock scarce, less than 200 bbls. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats firm for Shoulders; sales at 9¾c.@9⅞c. spot; sales early in day at 9¾c., buyer till Sept. 25; Sides nominal. Bacon firm and in fair demand; sales of Shoulders at 10⅞c.@11c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¾c.@16c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c.@16½c. Whisky in good demand, scarce, and firm at $1.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 15.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 70c.@74c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 45c.@48c. for Mixed; 48c.@50c. for White. Rye quiet and unchanged at 95c. Pork in fair demand and higher at $24 50@$25. Bacon firm and in fair demand; Shoulders, 10⅞c.@11c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15⅞c.@16c.; Clear Sides, 16⅜c.@16½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c.; plain, 14c.@14¼c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c.@15⅜c. Lard, 16½c. Whisky, $1. Bagging—Two-pound Kentucky Hemp, 13⅞c.@14c.; Flax and Jute, 14c.@14¾c., as to weight.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 22; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 18; Amber Michigan, $1 11, cash and September; $1 12, October; $1 14, November; No. 1 Red, $1 14½; No. 2 do., $1 09; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 20; No. 2 do., $1 09. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed, 79½; Yellow, 80½; no grade, 79c. Oats a shade better; No. 1 at 52c.; No. 2 at 51c.; Michigan, 51c.; White, 52½c. Freights quiet—to Buffalo, 2¾c.; to Oswego, 5c.@5½c. Receipts—33,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—30,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 sold at $1 05½; No. 2 at 98½c., cash; 96⅞c. September; 93⅞c., October. Oats active and lower; No. 2 at 47c. Corn scarce and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 78c. Rye scarce and higher; No. 1 sold at 87c. Barley excited; prices higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 04, cash; $1 03, September; 95½c., October. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 3¾c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—4,200 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 15.—Wheat firmer and higher; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 13; No. 2 do., $1 08. Corn steady and unchanged at 85c.@86c. from store; 81c.@82c. in ears, on track. Oats firmer; advanced 1c.; No. 1 State, 54c.; No. 2 do., 52c.; White, 55c.; Petroleum unchanged.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 20½@$1 20¾; No. 1 White, $1 18. Corn steady at 80c. Oats in good demand at 49c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 15.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 30½c. Resin firm at $1 90 for Strained; $2 25 for low No. 1; $5 for Pale; $5 50 for Extra Pale. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 25 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $2 25 for Virgin. Tar firm at $1 85.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 15.—Flour steady. Corn firm and scarce; Mixed, 95c.@96c. Oats firm and scarce at 60c. Lard firm at 16c.@17c. Bacon excited; prices higher; Shoulders, 11½c.; Sides, 16½c.@16¾c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 2,516 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 7,276 head, or 428 cars, against 464 cars for the same time last week; the market opened draggingly, with holders asking strong last week's prices, and buyers hanging off for a decline; the run of stock is a fair average, good to common, with some fine droves of prime Ohio stock, for which 7½c. was asked; the attendance of buyers was good, and about 1,400 head disposed of; sales, 105 head Cherokee Steers, ranging from 843 to 973 lbs., at $3 60@$4 30; 255 head Texas Steers, ranging from 894 to 1,153 lbs., at $3 75@$5 12½; 21 head Missouri Steers, averaging 1,000 lbs., at $4 50; 40 head Illinois Steers, averaging 1,088 lbs., at $5; 300 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,049 lbs. to 1,571 lbs., at $5 70@$7; 250 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 916 lbs. to 1,121 lbs., at $4@$5 65; 59 head Indiana Steers, averaging 1,178 lbs., at $5 40; 155 head Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,325 lbs., at $6 30. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,400 head, against 12,800 head for the same time last week; market not yet opened; Canada stock not yet arrived; buyers holding off to ascertain the probable receipt. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,000 head, against 9,300 head for the same time last week; market fairly active; all offerings disposed of; Yorkers, $6@$7; Heavy Hogs, $7 25@$7 85.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Sept. 15.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 2,234 head, the largest supply this season at this market. Many of the Northern Cattle were large, heavy, and well fatted. Upon best grades prices fell off nearly ½c. ⅌ lb. Sales of choice at $10 25@$10 50; extra, $9 50@$10; first quality, $8 50@$9 25; second quality, $7@$8 25; third quality, $5@$6 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 8,539 head. There were some 1,200 head in excess of last week. Nothing sold higher than 6½c. ⅌ lb., and from that down to 4c. Trade was very dull, and many flocks were not disposed of until toward noon. Sales of Sheep in lots at $2@$3 50 each; extra, $3 75@$5 75; Spring Lambs, 5c.@6½c. ⅌ lb.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Cattle—Sales, 3,200; market fairly active and firm; poor to prime Texans selling at $2 25@$4; common to choice native Steers, $4 50@$6 25; Shipments, 1,200. Hogs—Sales, 11,000; market opened firm, closed quiet; Poor to Common, $6 25@$6 75; Medium to Good, $7@$7 65; Choice, $8@$8 25; Shipments, 3,500. Sheep unchanged; sales, 300; market quiet at $2 25@$4 50.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 15—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 32¾.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 32¾@33.

4 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅝ ⅌ cent., which is ⅜ ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares 33. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 30c.

5:30 P. M.—United States Bonds—New Fives, 104⅝. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 15c.

6 P. M.—United States Bonds—New Fives, 104¾. Erie Railway Shares, 32¾@33.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 15—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 98⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d. Sales, 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive 1-16d. cheaper; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good ordinary, deliverable September, at 7⅞d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable October and November, at 8d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8d.@8 1-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 15,000 quarters, including 14,000 American.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Red Western Spring Wheat, 8s. 11d.@9s. 7d. ⅌ cental. Corn, 36s. ⅌ quarter. Provisions—Lard, 63s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,500 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 8 1-16d.; do., on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8⅛d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs—Flour, 23s. 6d.@25s. ⅌ bbl.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Refined Petroleum 9½d. ⅌ gallon. Evening.—Common Resin, 6s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. Linseed-oil, 26s. 3d.@26s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine, 24s.@24s. 3d.

ANTWERP, Sept. 15.—Petroleum, 26¼f. for fine Pale American.

THE WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—Wool firm and in fair demand. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 54c.@56c. ⅌ lb.; X, 54c.@55c.; Medium, 54c.@56c.; Coarse, 49c.@50c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 47c.@50c.; Medium, 53c.@55c.; Coarse, 47c.@50c.; Combing, washed, 60c.@65c.; Combing, unwashed, 41c.@42½c.; Canada, combing, 60c.@62c.; Fine, unwashed, 35c.; Coarse and Medium, unwashed, 37c.@39c.; Tub-washed, 54c.@57c.; Colorado, washed, 28c.@35c.; Colorado, unwashed, 23c.@25c.; Extra and Merino, pulled, 40c.@42c.; No. 1 and Super, pulled, 41c.@45c.; Texas, fine and medium, 27c.@35c.; Texas, coarse, 22c.@25c.; California, fine and medium, 27c.@35c.; California, coarse, 29c.@35c.

CITY TREASURY.

The Controller reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Disbursements—Claims paid, [illegible] Receipts—From taxes of 1874, [illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N.Y., Sept. 15.—The day calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Wednesday, Sept. 16: Nos. 177, 141, 165, 172, 173, 174, 176, 177, 178, and 179.

The Commission adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.
8—Myers, Trustee, vs. Plattsburg and U. R. R. Co
51—Jackson vs. Barr.
53—James Bryan vs. Anthony Comstock.
65—Flaherty vs. Flaherty.
67—Continental Bank-note Co. vs. Industrial Exhibition Co.
81—National Freight and Lighterage Co. vs. Turner.
89—Smith vs. Simpson.
120—Miller vs. Beman.
161—George vs. Stoddart.
191—Crowell vs. Turner.
194—Brown vs. Moeller.
199—Dorn vs. Smith.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
7—Shay vs. Lenher et al.
24—Shine vs. Doyle.
82—Nieder vs. Clunt.
88—Jacobson vs. Isaacs.
93—McSpedon vs. Dearing.
886—Carr vs. Corel et al.
887—Same vs. Same.
216—Lewis vs. Lorland.
217—McDonald vs. Gordier.
218—Cherony vs. Hamberg.
219—Fox vs. Oppenheimer.
220—Cutter vs. Deming.
221—Same vs. Same.
222—Stevenson vs. Hinds, impleaded.
223—Stevenson vs. Hinds, impleaded.

MARINE COURT CALENDAR—PART III.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
718—Berman vs. Rinalds.
154—Costello vs. Sanchon, Jr.
196—Kofka vs. Guttadt.
110—Cohen vs. Reinel et al.
53—Ryan vs. Farley.
95—Sheehan vs. Lee.
658—Stewart vs. National Mechanics' Banking Association.
404—Greer vs. Leubruscher.
206—Shanley vs. Devine.
207—Leon vs. Ulman.
208—Wroukow et al. vs. McBarnie et al.
209—Blumensteel et al. vs. Selling.
211—Frank vs. Gansenmuller.
212—Kroeber vs. Poley.
214—Desmarets vs. Sackett et al.

The court stands adjourned to Sept. 21 for want of business. There will be no day calendar for Part II. until Monday, Sept 21, 1874. M. J. POWER, Clerk.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

George O'Brien, Philip Connell, and Thomas Winter, robbery.
Thomas Lanahan, felonious assault and battery.
Charles Wells, Frank Purley, and John Yetter et al., burglary.
Frank Kratzer, grand larceny.
John Shay, grand larceny.
Thomas Prentice, grand larceny.
George Brown, grand larceny.
Bayardo Carlo, grand larceny.
John Daley, grand larceny.
Daniel McGuire, false pretense.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

In the matter of Fanny Kelly; prisoner remanded, writ dismissed.

In the matter of Peter Hallock; prisoner discharged, as proof is insufficient to show that child was to be used for purposes of prostitution, &c.

Turner vs. Lee; reference ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.

Dillon et al. vs. Masterson; motion granted that Referee pass specifically upon the questions presented in moving papers (46 N. Y. R. 265). No costs of motion.

Strauss vs. Guyer; motion that third party pay plaintiff's judgment creditor money due to defendant, a judgment debtor, granted.

Fellows vs. Muller et al.; motion for Referee granted. See memorandum.

Estel vs. Bracker, Strauss vs. Coleman, Rose vs. Panter, Keyes vs. The Mayor, Cothran et al. vs. the Hanover National Bank, Muller vs. Earle, Sayn vs. Sayn, Muller vs. Chase; orders granted.

EXPENSIVE MINING.

THE HOLES THAT SWALLOWED THE MONEY UP IN THE EARLY DAYS OF COLORADO —RECKLESS WASTE OF CAPITAL.

From the Denver (Col.) News.

A writer in the *Mining Review* of Georgetown gives some very interesting facts touching the waste of money on Colorado mining enterprises in years past. He ascertains that, during the time from 1860 to 1866, the nominal capital subscribed by New-York alone was about $48,480,000, distributed among the following well-known companies:

Pontiac	$1,000,000	Kip & Buell	$2,000,000
Ophir	625,000	Grenada	125,000
Quartz Hill	1,000,000	Hope	200,000
Rocky Mountain	500,000	American Flag	600,000
New-York Gold	100,000	Briggs	1,000,000
Gregory	1,000,000	Denver	1,000,000
Alps	250,000	Gunnel	1,500,000
Black Hawk	5,000,000	Victor	3,000,000
Colorado	80,000	Consol. Gregory	5,000,000
Gregory	3,000,000	Total	$38,480,000
Union	1,200,000	Subscribed for by other mine companies	10,000,000
Consol. Bobtail	2,000,000	Total	$48,480,000
Smith & Parmelee	2,500,000		
Star	2,000,000		
Union	1,000,000		

Of this amount forty per cent. was paid down in actual cash; or, in round numbers, the sum of $20,000,000, subscribed by New-Yorkers alone, had been expended upon mining claims up to the year 1866. It is interesting to know what was purchased by all this money. The property thus acquired is located about as follows: 15,000 feet in Gilpin County gold district, 8,000 feet in Boulder and Clear Creek Counties, and 4,000 feet which cannot be found, and probably never existed. In order to work the ore that was to be produced from these mines, stamp mills having an aggregate capacity of 500 tons per day, and costing not less than $2,250,000, were erected, and other mills, intended to employ the various patent processes that were before the public in early days, at a cost of about $2,000,000. In addition to this, improvements in the way of shafts, drifts, tunnels, permanent hoisting, pumping, and ore-dressing houses upon the surface were made, valued altogether at about $14,000,000. The balance sheet of New-York investors in Colorado mines would therefore make a showing something like the following:

Dr.	
To cash investment	$20,000,000
Cr.	
By mine property purchased (value now)	$12,500,000
By mill property built	2,000,000
By permanent improvement (cost at the time)	14,000,000
By bullion produced (1860 to 1866)	3,000,000
Total	$31,500,000
Balance in favor of the investment	$11,500,000

Unfortunately, as is well known, no such balance was returned by the mines in question, but the cause of the failure can, in every case, be correctly attributed to either swindling on the part of the venders of the property, by which purchasers paid from three to five times the actual value, or else to incompetent, reckless, and wild management on the part of the agents for the same. At this late hour the story is an old one, and need not be recapitulated. We, who have lived on the field for years, know by heart the whole business; of the fraudulent representations made by sellers to Eastern men; of the credulity shown by the buyers, who have themselves very largely to blame in the matter; of the incompetent agents who were sent out from the East to manage a business concerning which they were as ignorant as it were possible they could be; and of the consequent reckless expenditure of money in costly mills for which there was no call, and in patent processes of no metallurgical merit. Slowly the country is emerging from the discredit brought on by these failures, (though the same thing is being repeated to-day in a few instances,) and interest is again being shown in the working of these valuable properties; but the growth of public opinion on the subject is slow, and needs to be fostered by every means at our command. A detailed examination of the mines included in the foregoing list will show a line of properties the value of which it is difficult to overestimate, and which compare favorably with those of any other mineral district in the United States. The Ophir, Quartz Hill, and Colorado Mining Companies, which own respectively 90, 200, and 462 feet on the Burroughs Lode, near Central, had extracted from their various claims prior to 1867 about $250,000, the different claims having been opened at that time to the extent of 3,620 feet by shafts and drifts. These companies, owing to enormous expenses and costly workings, were compelled to cease operations as far back as 1868, since which time they have done little or nothing.

FRENCH CONVICTS FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes on Sept. 2: "Yesterday the last convoy of political convicts left Brest for New-Caledonia. They were shipped on board the Virginie, the same vessel which carried Henri Rochefort in the first part of his tour round the world. Most of these unwilling emigrants had conceived a gleam of hope when they heard that Marshal MacMahon was in the town of Brest; they thought the chief of the State might be persuaded to pardon them, or at least to commute their sentences. But the Marshal had uttered his last word on the subject in the Commission of Pardons, and could not enter into the matter again without creating a bad precedent. The prisoners no sooner heard that all hope of commutation was gone than they speedily reconciled themselves to their fate, and even became anxious to exchange their prison life for the relative freedom of shipboard and the southern clime. The Arab prisoners—condemned for the part they took in the attempt to set up the Commune at Marseilles—were among the most eager to leave Brest. The greater part wanted to get away without any previous medical [illegible]. The eight Arabs who were rejected as unfit for the voyage went down on their knees, and with tears in their eyes implored the doctors to let them go with their companions. It is easy to understand what an aggravation of the sentence confinement within the four walls of a prison must be to these African natives. [illegible] the hurdy-gurdy player on the Pont Neuf, who, as elected member of the Commune, [illegible] himself by a proposition to erect the guillotine in the Place de la Concorde, was finally rejected on account of his being in a state of galloping consumption. He will probably be transferred to a hospital, where [illegible] the little time he has left to [illegible] grandeur. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

AND

MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.

NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.

The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)

Collegiate Institute,

GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers superior educational advantages and the accommodations of a delightful home; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and rural beauty. Boarding pupils limited to thirty. A few vacancies.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,

ASSISTED BY MLLE. L. SEE,

No. 222 Madison av., New-York, English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874. Mme. Mears will be at home Sept. 1.

ATHENÆUM SEMINARY

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Corner of Clinton st. and Atlantic av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Prof. GEO. N. BIGELOW, A. M., }
Rev. JOHN F. BIGELOW, D. D., } Principals.

The seventh year of this school will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 21, 1874.

C. M. HARRISON. REV. M. MAURY.

NEW-YORK POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL—One of the best institutions in the City; prepares for business or college. Location, No. 77 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 21, 1874.

References:

Right Rev. H. Potter, D. D., LL. D.; Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D.; F. A. P. Barnard, D. D., LL. D.; A. S. Webb, LL. D.; H. Drisler, LL. D.; Hon. Hamilton Fish.

MRS. BLEECKER'S

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Will reopen Sept. 28, 1874,
No. 20 EAST 47TH ST.
FRENCH AND GERMAN Resident Governesses.
MRS. J. V. B. BLEECKER, MISS PEGRAM.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Holladay Collegiate Institute, No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. Utmost care and special attention given to preparing boys for college, for scientific schools, or for business. Reopens Sept. 21. Circulars containing all necessary information at No. 47 West 49th st., where the Principal may be seen or addressed. WALTER HOLLADAY.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M. Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University;) the thirty-eighth year begins Sept. 14th; primary, commercial, and classical departments.
M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—A Boarding-school for both sexes, under the care of the Society of Friends. Fall term begins 9th month 7th. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal, Chappaqua, N. Y.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS Will reopen her French, German, and English Day-school for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 23 West 48th st., on MONDAY, Sept. 28. Particular attention paid to the German language.

MISS MEEKER'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21,
At No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—NO. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction: students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular. S. S. PACKARD & CO.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at THOMSON'S, and CARTER'S, Nos. 1,107, 530, and 1,269 Broadway.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Boys—French, English, Classical, and Mathematical—opens Sept. 21. No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 13 East 49th st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A FIRST-CLASS Boarding School for Boys, South Amboy, N. J., reopens Sept. 14. Board and tuition, $200 to $250. J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

WOODBURN.—A FAMILY AND CLASSICAL School for young boys, Hartford, Conn. Number limited to eighteen. The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. C. E. ABBOTT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Fun's over; study begins. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS S. E. JOHNSTON, NO. 793 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

THE MISSES DOREMUS

Will reopen their Day School, THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at No. 47 East 21st st.

THE MISSES PERKINS REOPEN THEIR school for girls and their Kindergarten, at No. 116 Waverley place, Sept. 30. For circulars apply to the above address.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for boys, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., re-opens Sept. 14. Thorough courses of instruction. Circulars at rooms.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

M. OAKEY'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL for boys, Jamesburg, N. J., reopens Sept. 16; a limited number, careful instruction, and pleasant home. Send for circular.

MRS. N. H. GILLET WILL OPEN A BOARDING and day school, for young ladies and children, on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at Orange, N. J.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 16.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—School year will begin Sept 21. For prospectus address E. M. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS C. E. FERRIS, NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

PARENTS WILL FIND A SCHOOL AND HOME where their sons may receive the best of care and instruction at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

MISS J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

MACGREGOR HALL,

A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.
M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

NOW, BOYS, FOR WORK. [illegible] Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts. [illegible]

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's

Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
OPENS SEPT. 21, NINETEENTH YEAR.

Rooms—Superior. **Supervision**—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. **Teaching**—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. **Pupils**—Manly.
Patrons—Of from 5 to 18 years' connection:

H. M. Alexander, John Brooks, Dr. S. T. Hubbard,
Jno. Auchincloss, Adam T. Bruce, John L. Melcher,
John Adriance, Benjamin Curtis, Orson D. Munn,
Jas. B. Adriance, Henry Day, Wm. H. Osborn,
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett, Jas. H. Goadby, James Somerville,
John S. Boyd, Parker Handy, Homer H. Stuart.

Charlier Institute

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals.
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park.
Reopens Sept. 23.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:

T. S. Hastings, D. D., G. L. Prentiss, D. D.,
Howard Crosby, D. D., H. E. Montgomery, D. D.,
T. Gallaudet, D. D., Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D., Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.,
E. H. Chapin, D. D., Prof C. Short, LL. D.,
H. D. Ganse, D. D., Prof C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

Founded A. D. 1820.

Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal, No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av., (late No. 101 West 14th st.) Boys prepared for college or business. A primary department. The fifty-fifth school year begins MONDAY, Sept. 21, 1874. Circulars furnished on application. School-rooms open for inspection and for classifying new pupils from 2 to 5 P. M., Sept. 14 to 19.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution. military drill, gymnasium, &c.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,

No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,
For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c.,
Reopens Sept. 21
Elementary Class for boys from eight upwards.
SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.
CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

MISS HINSDALE,

assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.
A Kindergarten for little girls and boys will be opened in connection with the school.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERman Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island.—French and German spoken in the house; location healthy; terms, $280 per annum.
Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, Principal, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianiste, from London. School will reopen Sept. 17.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
WITH KINDERGARTEN,

No. 658 Lexington av., between 55th and 56th sts. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School.
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S

French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MISS AYRES'

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av.,
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16. OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESter, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—MISS VEDDER will succeed Miss WHITTEMORE in her School for Young Ladies and Children; course of instruction and corps of teachers will remain the same. Reopens Sept. 15.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDing and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, RUTHERFORD PLACE AND 16TH ST.—Commences its fourteenth year, ninth month, eight, 1874; superior location; advantages excellent; terms moderate. Apply at Seminary for catalogue.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE RE opened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school. Carpentry taught. Outdoor classes organized.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRIVATE AND boarding school and Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West 28th st., New-York. Connected with this institution is a Kindergarten. Send for circulars. F. W. MOELLER, Principal.

MRS. M. S. PARKS,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Address as above.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

MISS BURGESS

WILL REOPEN her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23, at No. 108 West 47th st.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 48th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

MISS CRUTTENDEN, ASSISTED BY COMPEtent instructors, will re-open, on Sept. 28, her school for young ladies and children, at No. 39 West 35th st.

MISS BALLOW'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

NEWPORT, R. I.—HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Preparation for Harvard and other Colleges, and for business; German and French taught; commences Sept. 15. Address H. H. FAY, or J. R. LESLIE, Principals.

MISS ARROWSMITH, NO. 321 2D AV., BEtween 18th and 19th sts., will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies and children WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WITH THOROugh instruction and care, will reopen Sept. 18. Address Miss CHAPIN, No. 58 West 33d st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—Students received any time before Oct. 20.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMily School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17, 1874.

MR. HAMMOND'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 692 6th av., (Reservoir Park, South,) will open Sept. 21.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS, No. 368 LEXINGTON av., [illegible] Sept. 21.

$300 [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA

No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

GRAMMAR

111th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 14.

SCHOOL.

Principals {Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
{B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.,
Reopens Monday, Sept. 7.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
under the direction of
PROF. S. B. MILLS.
A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

NO. 620 5TH AV.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
Sixteenth year commences Sept. 28.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERcises will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 5th day of October. Candidates for admission will be received at the College, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Members of the College classes having conditions to fulfill will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF MINES.—Applicants for admission to the School of Mines for the ensuing year, are requested to report themselves at the Registrar's office, in the School Buildings, on the College grounds, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at 9:30 A. M. Exercises will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 5.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The twenty-ninth year will begin Sept. 16, 1874. The boarding department affords a pleasant home for young ladies from abroad.
For particulars address
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.

MADAME O. da SILVA

AND

MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS

at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MISS JAUDON'S

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 31st., (house next the church,) will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Her
KINDERGARTEN
will enter on its third year on the same day.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The preparatory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL, formerly instructor in Harvard, is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., &c., also to Prof. Child, Prof. Lane, &c., Cambridge. Address 115 East 26th st., (formerly 129 East 24th st.

MME. LESPINASSE'S

Fort Washington French Institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 32 West 18th st., will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening for business education. This Institution received the first premium for penmanship at the American Institute.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE WILL REopen Sept. 23, 1874.—A limited number of boarders accommodated. For circulars, address J. IRVING BURNS, Esq., Treasurer, No. 489 5th av., or CHAS. F. DEEMS, D. D., President, Church of the Strangers.

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY.

No. 28 East 14th st., near Union square.
Superior instruction in singing, piano music, harmony, and modern languages.
FRANCIS A. GERLACH, Director.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,

NO. 59 WEST 42D ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.
English, French, German. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children; will reopen Sept. 28.

MISS PERINE.

No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, (formerly No. 106 East 38th st.,) will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 28.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas: hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 2. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE BOARDING AND DAY school for young gentlemen and children, No. 35 East 62d st., near Central Park, which is the playground of the school, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Terms moderate. No extras. Prospectus sent by mail.
Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE—A BOARDING and Day School for Boys, Jamaica, Long Island. EMILE VIBNOT, A. M., Principal; collegiate, scientific and business courses; French and German; French, the language of the family; terms, $400; five day boarders, $350; music the only extra. Opens Sept. 15.

ABINGDON BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children.—Male department separate. Thorough grounding in English and practical branches. Also preparation in collegiate studies and for business. Interview or circular at Class Rooms, No. 275 West 11th st., New-York.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES' Pottstown, Penn.—The twenty-fifth annual session will open on Sept. 10; situated on Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For circulars, address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downingtown, Chester Co., Pa.—Easy of access, homelike, and thorough in instruction. Terms reasonable. Send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ART SCHOOL.—ELUCIDATIVE GEMS, 50 CENTS. Circulars free. WOOD'S Art Parlors, Rochester, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. APPLY to Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Stratford, Conn.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL REopen Sept. 21. Lexington av., south-east corner of 37th st.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack N.Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL,

No. 1,314 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 21.

MISS CONOVER WILL REOPEN HER HOME [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,

No. 108 West 59th st.

on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.

LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.
BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

SEABURY SEMINARY,

No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park, commences Sept. 21, the eighth successful year. A thorough English and French school for young ladies and children. Also, a separate school for boys under the immediate charge of a clergyman. Three departments—Senior, junior, and kindergarten. Modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, and music taught by Professors. Highest references. Apply to Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st., New-York.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS COMSTOCK,

NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.
A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE AND PROF. KRAUS,

Formerly of No. 7 Gramercy Park, will open their KINDERGARTEN and intermediate class Oct. 1, and training class for kindergartners Nov. 2, in beautiful spacious apartments opposite the new Cathedral, between Madison and 5th avs., at No. 26 East 50th st., (D'Aert's Institute.) In the intermediate class Froebel's ideas will be continued and extended and more completely realized.

MONTROSE MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A select boarding-school. Thorough preparation for college, business, or daily living; fifteen miles from New-York, on Morris and Essex Railroad. For circulars address the Principal, C. G. KINGMAN, Orange, N. J.

A LADY, WHO HAS BEEN FOR SOME YEARS AT the head of a department in a large school in New-York City, proposes to take four young children for board and instruction at her home, in one of the most beautiful towns near to the City. Address F. S. H., Box No. 78, Flushing, Long Island.

A CULTIVATED CHRISTIAN FAMILY, EXperienced teachers, will receive for education with their son, five boys; location pleasant, healthy; one hour from City by railroad. Address S. A. FARRAND, Collegiate Academy, No. 729 6th av.

MISS WHITCOMB, 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular. Superior advantages for young ladies from abroad.

A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE TO TEACH a few pupils privately; would prepare two or three boys for college; ample references. Address COACH, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.
Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.
For catalogues, &c., apply to
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Aug. 7, 1874. Professor of Municipal Law.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The seventeenth annual session begins Oct. 5 next. Commencement is on May 14, 1875. The degree entitles to admission to the Bar. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 25 Chambers st.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHematical teacher, scholar, and gold medalist of foreign university, desires to establish a school in which the thorough drill of English public schools would be given. Takes private pupils. Prepares for scientific schools and college, (English or American.) City reference of highest class. Address TUTOR, No. 29 West 15th st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PIANO MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.

Factory in operation. Machinery and outfit for an extensive trade complete. Finished pianos and seasoned material in stock. A practical party with small capital will find terms of purchase exceedingly liberal. Advantages for doing a large trade unrivaled. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars apply to W. J. PATTERSON, Guelph, Canada.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—A GENTLEMAN OWNing a large factory, desirably located, wishes a tenant or purchaser who has a live business to occupy it. To parties who can furnish evidence of their ability to do a flourishing business financial aid will be given if desired. Plenty of power and some wood-working machinery. Address FACTORY OWNER, Station F, stating kind of business, with name and present location.

MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN WISHES TO invest $2,000 to $2,500 with services in some good business, for a moderate salary. Address C. J. C., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

HAVE $7,000 TO INVEST IN AN HONEST profitable business. Address for three days, PROFIT AND LOSS, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY
(SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O C. S. B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.

The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer NARRAGANSETT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
E. A. DE VEAU, L. W. FILKINS,
Freight Agent. Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 31 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tuesday, 15th...6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 15th...11:00 A. M.
Wed'sday, 16th...7:00 A. M.	Wed'sday, 16th...11:30 A. M.
Thursday, 17th...7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 17th...11:30 A. M.
Friday, 18th...8:00 A. M.	Friday, 18th...12:30 P. M.
Saturday, 19th...1:00 P. M.	Monday, 21st...1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 22d...11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 22d...4:00 P. M.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 84th, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:50 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.
N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 7:15 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.
SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer [illegible] WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced [illegible]

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, AND KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30. Tickets [illegible] at reduced rates.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—[illegible]

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Cuba, Wed'day, Sept. 16	Batavia, Saturday, Oct. 3
Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 19	Abyssinia, Wed., Oct. 7
*Scotia, Wed'day, Sept. 23	China, Saturday, Oct. 10
Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 26	*Russia, Wed'day, Oct. 14
Algeria, Wed'day, Sept. 30	Java, Saturday, Oct. 17

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 8 A. M. on Wednesday 16th inst.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 11 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:
PEMBROKE.....Sept. 16
GLAMORGAN.....Sept. 26

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$55 currency
Steerage.....$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail:

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.	From New-York.
VADERLAND.......Sept. 23	COLINA.........Sept. 11
NEDERLAND.......Oct. 17	SWITZERLAND.....Oct. 5

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.	For New-York.
NEDERLAND.......Sept. 23	SWITZERLAND....Sept. 11
VADERLAND.......Oct. 17	COLINA..........Oct. 5

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First cabin.....$90 Second cabin.....$60

Steerage and Intermediate tickets, to and from all points, at the lowest rates. Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent.
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY,
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Australia, Wed....Sept. 16	Ethiopia, Saturday, Oct. 3
Bolivia, Saturday..Sept. 19	California, Saturday, Oct. 10
Elysia, Saturday...Sept. 26	Utopia, Saturday....Oct. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE, $35. STEERAGE, $25.
Or as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,
BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 16
STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, Sept. 23
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, Oct. 7
STATE OF FLORIDA.....Wednesday, Oct. 14

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE.....Saturday..Sept. 19
PEREIRE, SURMONT.....Saturday..Oct. 3
ST. LAURENT, LACHESNEZ.....Saturday..Oct. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE.....Sept. 22, 2:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE.....Sept. 29, 8 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....Oct. 13, 8 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES.....Oct. 20, 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy.....Sept. 17, 9 A. M.	Erin.....Sept. 26, 3 P. M.
Spain.....Sept. 19, 10 A. M.	Egypt.....Oct. 3, 11 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND.....Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, Sept. 22.
LESSING, Capt. THOMSEN, Oct. 6.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG,
Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 213 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Oct. 3, at 12 M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HOHENZOLLERN, Capt. W. NORDENHOLT, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken. To be followed by steam-ship DONAU, Capt. H. A. F. NEYNABER, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....30 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA.

PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)
New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. LIMA, Sept. 19, at 12 noon.
COLON, Capt. J. M. DOW, Sept. 26, at 12 M.
And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.
Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.
Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

ALASKA.....Oct. 3
COLORADO.....Oct. 17
CHINA.....Oct. 31
CITY OF PEKING.....Nov. 14

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY
will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship
CITY OF PEKING,
5,000 tons burden,
for San Francisco, as above, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22.
RATE OF PASSAGE, $300 CURRENCY.
Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.
The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow.
Freight will be received on new pier adjoining Pier No. 42, on and after Monday, Aug. 31.
For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Sept. 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Sept. 19, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Sept. 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Thursday, Sept. 17.
COLUMBIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Saturday, Sept. 19.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Tuesday, Sept. 22.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES.....Sept. 4
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA.....Sept. 22
For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
ATLAS.....Sept. 15.
CLARIBEL.....Oct. 9.
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $295, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Sept. 15.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Sept. 22.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Sept. 29.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and UPRIGHT, *are the best made. The* **touch elastic,** *the* **tone powerful,** *pure and even through the* **entire scale,** *yet* **mellow** *and* **sweet.** **WATERS' Concerto ORGANS** *cannot be* **excelled in tone** *or* **beauty;** *they defy* **competition.** *The* **concerto stop** *is a* **fine imitation** *of the* **human voice.** **All** *are* **warranted** *for* **6 years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW** *for* **cash** *or* **part cash,** *and* **balance** *in* **monthly** *or* **quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken** *in* **exchange** *for* **new;** *also, for* **sale** *at great* **bargains. AGENTS WANTED** *in* **every county** *in the* **United States. A liberal discount** *to* **Teachers,** *Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* **Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON. 481 Broadway, New-York. P. O. Box 3,567.**

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE OR RENT AT
OUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

SPLENDID 7 1-2 OCTAVE PIANO, NEARLY new, sacrificed low for cash, or exchanged partly for diamonds; cost $550. Call on Mr. Kamping, No. 77 Cedar st.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND-HAND pianos, of our own and other makes, for sale and to rent. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF CERTAIN RIVERS AND CREEKS IN VIRGINIA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 812 17th st., }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7, 1874. }

Sealed proposals for the improvement of the following rivers and creeks in Virginia will be received at this office until noon of TUESDAY, Sept. 22, and opened immediately thereafter:
Rappahannock River, dredging and construction of dike.
Mouth of Occoquan River, dredging.
Nomini Creek, dredging.
Aquia Creek, dredging.
Blank forms, specifications, &c., can be had on application to this office.
The right to reject any bid is reserved.
S. T. ABERT, United States Civil Engineer.

WORK IN CENTRAL PARK.

Proposals will be received by the Department of Public Parks until 9:30 A. M., Sept. 23, 1874, for the masons', carpenters', painters', and iron work of the "outset arch" and "Gapstow Bridge," on Central Park.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

CONCRETE FLAGGING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Parks, until 9:30 A. M., Sept. 23, 1874, for Concrete Flagging on Five Points Park. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

POLLING PLACES.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia), 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & Western R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY, No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 5, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SHORE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:35, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKaway Beach every day. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. The popular Sound steamer AMERICUS, on and after Sept. 8, will make one excursion every day, leaving as follows: West 11th st., North River, at 8:40 A. M.; Barclay st., North River, at 8:50 A. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, at 9 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach at 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents. Good refreshments on board.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—DIStrict of New-Jersey.—In the matter of CHARLES ZIMMERMANN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before S. Morris, Register, Newark, N. J.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles Zimmermann, of Union Township, in the County of Bergen, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the United States District Court of said district. Dated Rutherford Park, N. J., Sept. 8, A. D. 1874.
HENRY G. BALL, Assignee.
To whom it may concern.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—[illegible]